THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

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Prince Napoleon.

The Part He Will Take.

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THE WAR IN EUROPE.

PRINCE NAPOLEON.

"Plon-Plon," and Rumors About His Part in the Struggle—A Sketch of His Career—His Tribulations with His Imperial Cousin.

That the Emperor's cousin, Prince Napoleon, will remain a quiet spectator of the exciting events in Europe is not to be presumed. He has been at words' points with the Emperor so often that the nature of the latter to entrust him with some important official functions would indicate a distrust of his loyalty to both France and the head of the Bonaparte family. When the present trouble with Prussia was sprung upon Europe by the candidature of Prince Leopold for the Spanish throne, the Prince was on his way to Norway; but as soon as he arrived in that distant country, and could be communicated with by telegraph, he was summoned by the Emperor to Paris. Yesterday he arrived at the French capital, and had a long interview with his august cousin, and now it is reported that an army corps will be immediately assigned for the especial purpose of affording him a military command commensurate in importance with his nearness to the throne. Previous to his arrival in Paris, however, it was rumored that he would be entrusted with an important special mission to the court of his father-in-law, King Victor Emanuel. His meagre military experience would seem to indicate that the latter employment would be the most suitable for him; but if he were placed in important military command, he would be surrounded by so many skilful soldiers as to render a serious blunder improbable.

Napoleon Joseph Charles Paul Bonaparte, Prince of France, general of division and ancient representative of the people, is a first cousin of the Emperor of the French, being the second son of Jerome Bonaparte, ex-King of Westphalia, the youngest daughter of the first Napoleon, and the Princess Catherika Catherine, daughter of the King of Wurtemberg. He was born at Trieste on the 9th of September, 1822, and is consequently in the forty-eighth year of his age at present. His youth was passed in Florence, Trieste, Florence, and Rome, with occasional sojourns in Switzerland, England, and Spain. He was in Rome with his grandmother, Madame Letitia Bonaparte, in 1831, when the insurrection of the Romagna, in which two of his cousins—the present Emperor and his elder brother—were compromised, compelled him to emigrate to Florence. In 1832 he went to Switzerland, remaining two years in school at Geneva, and entered in 1837 the military school of Louisbourg, in Wurtemberg.

Upon the education ending in 1840, he refused to bear arms for any country except France, and started on his travels. During five years he visited Germany, England, and Spain, where he remained for some time under the regency of Espartero. After several fruitless attempts he gained from Minister Guizot, in 1845, the privilege of visiting Paris under the name of the Count de Montfort; but his relations with the democratic party and his progressive opinions soon caused him to be suspected by the government, which at the end of four months sent him an order to instantly leave the country. Some time after the Chamber of Deputies having refused with favor a petition from the ex-King Jerome, he was permitted to enter France provisionally with his father. This was in 1847.

On February 24, 1848, the day of the fall of Louis Philippe, Prince Napoleon hastened to the Hotel de Ville, and two days later he wrote a letter, which was published, in which he placed himself at the service of the Provisional Government, declaring that it was "the duty of all good citizens to unite round the republic." He was most explicit in his alliance with the republican principles in his professions to the electors of Corsica as a candidate for the Constituent Assembly.

He was elected by 30,229 votes, and became in the Assembly the leader of the extreme republican party known as the "Mountain," voting for the proportional impost, the two Chambers, the institution of the Presidency, the expedition to Italy, the Rateau proposition, the death penalty, etc.; but he protested with the minority against the banishment of the family of Orleans.

On the 10th of February, 1849, he was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to Madrid, but was recalled shortly afterwards for having quitted his post without being authorized. This act of severity threw him into the democratic opposition, and during the Legislative Assembly, in which he represented Corsica, he was found seated upon the benches of the Left, supporting this party until 1851. At that epoch he abstained more frequently from taking part in the stormy discussions which marked the close of the Assembly and retired into private life after the *coup d'état*. This retirement was, however, not of long duration. At the end of the year 1852, after the restoration of the empire, he was called eventually to the hereditary position, and, by virtue of the *Senatus Consultum* of the 23d of December, he took the title of Prince of France and the right of a place in the Senate and in the Council of State. At the same time he received the insignia of the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor, and without ever having served in the army, also the grade of general of division.

In 1854 he was appointed to a command in the expedition to the Crimea, and commanded an infantry division of reserve at the battles of Alma and Inkerman. On account of his sudden retirement from the post, ill-health being the excuse, the soubriquet of *Plon-Plon* was given him by his countrymen. Prince Napoleon is said to have furnished information for a pamphlet reflecting on the conduct of the war and commenting somewhat too freely on the deliberations of the council of war which decided upon the Crimean expedition. Though it was immediately suppressed by order of the French Government, it was published at Brussels, and was forthwith translated into English.

In 1855 he was named President of the Imperial Commission of the Universal Exhibition, and proved himself a zealous and efficient member. In June, 1856, he was placed at the head of the new ministry of Algiers and the colonies, but speedily resigned the appointment.

He married the Princess Clotilde, daughter of Victor Emanuel, now King of Italy, January 30, 1859, by whom he has two sons, Napoleon Victor Jerome Frederick, born July 18, 1862, and Napoleon Louis Joseph Jerome, born July 16, 1864.

In the Italian campaign of 1859 he commanded the French army of reserve in the south of Italy, but was not engaged in any of the great battles.

In the Senate in 1861 he made an attack upon the Orleans family, which was answered with spirit by the Duke d'Aumale. Prince Napoleon, to the disgust of a great portion of the French army, declined to accept the challenge sent him by the Duke on that occasion.

He was President of the French Commission to represent France in the Great Exhibition at Kensington, in 1862. In 1865 Prince Napoleon was appointed President of the Commissioners for the Universal Exposition at Paris, of 1867, but resigned the post in consequence of a reprimand which he received from the Emperor for a speech delivered in Corsica at the inauguration of a statue to the first Napoleon, May 27, 1865. He was dismissed from the Vice-Presidency of the Privy Council, to which he had been appointed not long before, and for two years was obliged to remain in obscurity. It was only in 1867 that he emerged therefrom to accept finally the Presidency of the Commission at the Universal Exposition. He did not again appear prominently before the public until the *Senatus Consultum* of September, 1869, afforded him an opportunity to deliver a bold, liberal, and sensible speech, which had a powerful effect upon the country, and tended to restore a measure of his lost popularity.

Prince Napoleon bears a much more striking resemblance to his "uncle" than the other "nephew" does. He is endowed with many brilliant gifts, is witty and pleasing in conversation, has read much, and has an easy and impressive delivery as an orator, in which capacity, being troubled by but few scruples and but little delicacy, he says all that comes into his head, and is as unsparing towards ideas as towards persons. But with all his rare gifts and exalted position, he has never been quite successful in forming a party of his own. Just at present, however, he is on good terms with his imperial cousin, and that is better than playing the role of a politician successfully.

WESTPHALIA.

The Opening Scenes of the French Campaign.

Westphalia, the German province through which, according to the telegraph despatches, the French propose to enter Germany, has been since 1815 one of the two western provinces of Prussia. This name has been bestowed at different periods upon portions of Western Germany, differing materially in extent and location and in the form of their government. The territory between the Rhine and the Weser is that to which the name properly belongs, and it is said to be derived from the Westphaies, an ancient Saxon tribe who inhabited the territory. The "Duchy of Westphalia," or "Sauerland," comprised no portion of the above district, but lay between the Weser and the Elbe, and was made up of a large part of Brunswick and Hanover, and some of the smaller States. In 1802 it was ceded to Hesse-Darmstadt. The "circle of Westphalia" lay between the Rhine and the Weser, and comprised a number of bishoprics, principalities, duchies, counties, seigniories, abbeys, and free cities. This circle ceased to exist in 1806. The "Kingdom of Westphalia" was created by Napoleon in 1807, as one of the States of the Confederation of the Rhine. It comprised all of Prussia west of the Elbe, and the territories of the Electors of Hesse and Hanover, and the Duke of Brunswick. To this kingdom Napoleon gave a constitution, and placed over it his youngest brother, Jerome. As a consequence of the battle of Leipsic, it was occupied by Prussia, but in the following year reverted to its former proprietors. Westphalia proper, as it now exists, is bounded north by Hanover; E. S. E. by Schaumburg-Lippe, Hesse-Cassel, Lippe-Detmold, Brunswick, Hanover, Waldeck, and Hesse-Darmstadt, south by Nassau, southwest and west by Rhenish Prussia, and northwest by Holland; area, 7819 square miles; population in 1858, 1,566,441, of whom about 564,000 were Roman Catholics and 16,000 Jews. It is divided into the administrative districts of Munster, Minden, and Arnsberg. The surface is hard or moderately undulating in the north, with extensive marshes, and mountainous in the south and east. It is drained by the Ruhr, Lippe, Ems, and Weser. There are mines of iron, copper, lead, and mineral and saline waters. Linen, cotton, and woollen goods, broadcloths, tobacco, leather, hardware, cotton, paper, and glass are manufactured. The principal crops are corn, flax, tobacco, hops, and potatoes. Large numbers of horses, cattle, sheep, and swine are reared, and the Westphalia hams have a high reputation. The principal towns are Munster, the capital, the fortress of Minden, Herford, Bielefeld, Paderborn, Soest, Dortmund, and Iserlohn. The "Public Peace of Westphalia" is a name given to an agreement made between the Emperor Charles IV and the German States in 1371, for the purpose of maintaining peace in the empire. The "Treaty of Westphalia," which terminated the Thirty Years War, consisted in reality of two treaties, one signed at Osnabruck and the other at Munster, in 1648.

A CHANCE FOR POLAND.

The Franco-Prussian War and Polish Independence.

The Poles favor France, Prussia having joined with Russia and Austria in crushing out Polish independence and in partitioning Poland among themselves. The desire for the independence of Poland has been sacredly kept alive in the Polish breast, and several times manifested in desperate but heroic struggles against overwhelming numbers of her foes. There are 4,000,000 of Poles under Prussian sway. These 4,000,000 have, in spite of all the efforts of Prussia, steadily refused to assimilate with the Prussian population, but have preserved their traditions, customs, religion, and aspirations. Five thousand Poles in the Prussian army, forced there by the conscriptive system, and though under ordinary circumstances obedient soldiers, they sympathize almost to a man with France, and will undoubtedly desert to the French should a favorable opportunity offer. There are 12,000,000 Poles under Russian rule. These hate the Russians with an intensity of hatred, and have on two occasions attempted, single-handed, to free themselves from her yoke. Should Russia join Prussia, there will be 16,000,000 of Poles under the domination of those two powers, but hating them intensely, ardently desiring to shake off their yoke. There are 6,000,000 of Poles under Austrian sway. But this fact would not retard Austria from giving her sympathy if not her aid to France particularly, and this belief seems prevalent among the Poles, as Napoleon would offer territorial compensation to Austria, taken from Prussian dominions, in case she should be obliged to allow Galicia (the Austrian part of Poland) to go with Prussian and Russian Poland. By this plan a warlike people, numbering 24,000,000, would be raised up a powerful barrier against Russia on the west, and a terrible thorn on the east in the side of Prussia.

FRANCE AND PRUSSIA.

Opinions of the French Press from the Latest Mail Files.

From Le Gaulois, Friday, July 8.

There was no longer an extreme Left, there was no longer a Right, nor were there any more Centres. In the Chamber, yesterday, there were only Frenchmen. After the declaration of M. de Gramont—a declaration notably patriotic—there passed over the assembly a thrill of warlike and excited feeling. The entire Chamber rose and clapped their hands. Ladies in the galleries waved their handkerchiefs, and men shouted hurrah. The emotion was indescribable.

HONOR IS SAFE!

"For the first time since the 21st of February the Ministry has to-day spoken the only language worthy of a French Cabinet, worthy of the country which listened.

"The applause which broke out on every side during the declaration of M. de Gramont will find its echo in the nation, and we have some right to expect that these acclamations will suffice to recall M. de Bismarck to a just appreciation of what we really are."

"Let us go back a little. Prussia accomplished the expedition to Schleswig-Holstein, and we said nothing. Prussia accomplished Sadowa, and we held our peace. Prussia made fresh annexations, and we were still silent. Prussia made treaties with Wurtemberg and with Baden, and we said nothing. Prussia was the occasion of the serious difficulty about Luxembourg, and we were found conciliatory. Prussia enthroned a Hohenzollern in Roumania, and we said nothing. Prussia has on several late occasions shown that she no longer respected the treaty of Prague, and we said nothing; and as a recompense for this silence, complacent almost to folly, M. de Bismarck has prepared for us a Jarnac candidature for the throne of Spain, making due preparation to cut our ham-strings at a given moment, and to hold us between him and the Spaniards, as he held the Austrians between Germany and Italy. If we had accepted this last affront, there is not a woman in the world who would have accepted the arm of a Frenchman. To-day our honor is safe."

From La Presse, Friday, July 8.

WAR!

"What is wanting to this declaration is the echoes of the applause which accompanied it. The Chamber, erect to a man, and quivering with patriotism, applauded the language in which it discovered the accent of our old pride and our national tradition. And yet it was war in all its lineaments, at once odious and sublime, which appeared in the midst of the deliberations of a free assembly. It was war which ruled the debate, and held empire over these souls of Frenchmen who once more found themselves face to face with it, and not one of whom failed to recognize it. The resolutions of the Imperial Government are, indeed, so well defined, and are expressed in such perfectly explicit terms, that we may justly say the future is no longer ours. We have bound our will, our honor, and our strength to an ultimatum which we cannot withdraw without disgrace, and which from this time engages our soldiers to defend it to the death. * * For the first time in four years, France, humiliated by 1866 and Prussia aggrandized thereby, find themselves face to face no longer in the secret interviews of diplomacy, but publicly at the bar of public discussion, having two worlds as spectators. All the suppressed anguish that was occasioned among us by the result of Sadowa, all our sadness and all our pride, found vent yesterday. The long suppression of public opinion has ceased. We no longer felt ourselves vanquished; we became rivals once more. And that is the explanation of the patriotic shout that greeted the declaration of M. de Gramont. O France, generous nation, daughter of speech, and of the sword, rise up now! You must await the coming hour erect. Gather up the fragments of your arms broken at Waterloo. If destiny orders, thou wilt still show to an astonished world what lightnings reside in the weapons wielded by thy heroic hands. Thy name will flash over new fields of battle under the radiance of thine ancient glory."

THE PAWTUCKET MURDER.

A Man Instantly Killed, and his Daughter Frightfully Hurt.

The Providence (R. I.) *Journal* of yesterday gives the particulars of the awful affair at Pawtucket, of which news has been received by telegraph. The *Journal* says:—

A murderous and fatal stabbing affray took place Sunday evening at the corner of Pine and South Union streets, Pawtucket. Charles E. Kent, a conductor on Pawtucket horse car No. 4, stabbed and instantly killed Joseph B. Whiting, about fifty-five or sixty years of age, and stabbed, with serious if not fatal effect, Whiting's daughter Louisa.

The parties resided in a two-story house, at the corner of Pine and South Union streets, Whiting's family occupying the lower and Kent's the upper portion of the house. There have been family bickerings between the female members of the family for some time, and these bickerings have tended to create hostile sentiments between the male members.

About half-past ten the parties met. A melee appears to have followed, in which Louisa Whiting and other members of Whiting's family took part. During the affair Kent came down stairs from the house and went out on the scene. The old man Whiting also went out to stop the difficulty, saying:—"Boys, this won't do; this must be stopped!"

Kent, who had been struck several times with stones, made a motion as though he were pushing the woman, Louisa, aside. The girl cried, "I am stabbed;" and Kent then made a lunge at old Mr. Whiting, who fell and died instantly, the blood flowing from his left side.

Between one and two o'clock last night Coroner Clapp empanelled a jury, and after listening to six or seven witnesses, a verdict of "wilful murder" by stabbing was returned against Charles E. Kent. Yesterday morning Kent was arraigned in the Pawtucket Court of Magistrates on a charge of murder, pleaded not guilty, waived examination, and was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury, September term, Court of Common Pleas. The murdered man was fifty-five or sixty years of age, strong and healthy, a grocer by trade, and leaves a family, Louisa, his daughter, is about thirty years of age, and unmarried. Kent, when brought up in the court-room yesterday morning, appeared to have been very badly beaten in the affray. He had a scalp wound on the left side of the back of his head, the left eye was badly swelled, and the right eye had been somewhat injured. His clothes were saturated with blood from the wounds on his head. These injuries appear to have been inflicted with stones before the stabbing.

Another statement is to the effect that Kent had been at home but a short time from his last trip to the city and back, when this quarrel on the street, in front of the house, between young Whiting and his brother-in-law, Wilson, attracted his attention, and he went down stairs and through the gate on to the street, when he was struck in the left eye by young Whiting, and knocked down, as he supposed with a stone held in the hand, and struck again when down on the back of the head with some hard substance, which blow produced a severe contusion and bled freely.

He got upon his feet again and began to use the knife or dagger which he took with him when he went down stairs, and first struck Louisa Whiting in the breast, making a severe cut, and in the abdomen low down on the left side; Louisa shouted that she was stabbed, and Kent turned upon the next person he saw, which was young Whiting, and cut out his pantaloon-pocket on his left side, but did not reach his person. Mr. Joseph B. Whiting, the old gentleman, was then attacked by Kent, and received but one stab in the back, but that was a fatal blow that killed him almost instantly, and he fell to the ground and died without speaking a word. The blow was a fearful one, completely severing a rib and breaking the point off the dagger, cutting off the great artery from the heart, penetrating nearly through the body, and cutting terribly the vital organs and intestines in its course. The surgeon said death must have ensued in a few seconds from bleeding, and the ground in front of the house was saturated with blood for some distance from where he fell.

A singular fatality seems to attend this Whiting family. A daughter of Mr. Whiting, a school-teacher, was shot and killed by a young man named Wales, in South Franklin, Mass., some five or six years ago, and Wales, after shooting Miss Whiting, immediately killed himself. It was partly on this account that Mr. Whiting sold his farm in Franklin and moved to Pawtucket some three years ago.

BATTLE OF GIANTS.

A Locomotive on the Rampage.

An accident, causing considerable alarm and no little damage, occurred on the Wilmington and Reading Railroad at Coatesville yesterday. The train south from Birdsboro was lying on the switch, and the 11 o'clock train north from this city was about due, when it was found necessary to send another locomotive (No. 6) down the main track toward it to get on another sideling. A flagman was, of course, sent ahead, but it is alleged that he failed to do his duly properly, and the approaching locomotives had not sufficient warning. The engineer on locomotive No. 6, seeing locomotive No. 1 with the north bound train rapidly approaching him, reversed his engine, thus breaking the force of the collision. The engineer either jumped or was knocked off, leaving his engine reversed, which started rapidly backward and ran into the locomotive No. 5, attached to the Birdsboro train, considerably damaging both of them. Though both trains were filled with passengers nobody was hurt, and the only damage done was to the locomotives. No. 1 was slightly damaged; but is still on duty; No. 5 is considerably injured, and No. 6 badly crushed. Both are disabled for service and will require extensive repairs.—*Wilmington Commercial, July 19.*

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Startling from Washington.

Suicide of Prevost-Paradol.

CABLE WAR NEWS.

The Opposing Armies

Irish Demonstration for France.

Great Meeting in Dublin.

The Police Attempt to Suppress It.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Suicide of the New French Minister, Prevost-Paradol.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Prevost-Paradol, the new French Minister, who arrived here last week, and was received by the President on Saturday, committed suicide at 1 o'clock this morning by shooting himself with a pistol. He has been very busy since his arrival, and yesterday his mind seemed wandering and distracted, though he was somewhat engaged with his affairs till early in the afternoon. It is thought he took his life while laboring under temporary insanity brought on by fatigue and the extreme heat. The facts will be brought out at the Coroner's inquest.

Additional Facts Relative to the Sad Affair.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The fatal act was committed in his chamber, the front room of the second story, and the circumstances attending it show that it was premeditated. The inmates of the house at the time were his housekeeper and a French servant-man. The former heard the report of the pistol, and rushed to his room, where she found him lying dead upon the floor bleeding from the left breast, the ball having entered immediately over the heart and no doubt produced death.

Messrs. Harvey & Marr, undertakers, were sent for this morning early, it not being known outside of the house that he had killed himself until after daylight.

When he committed the rash act he had prepared for bed, but had evidently been sitting in his room meditating upon the deed. He had nothing on but his night-shirt and slippers, and shot himself while standing in front of the fireplace, and near the centre of the room. He was found lying upon his back, with one leg drawn up and his left arm stretched out above his head, as he fell.

He took possession of the house last Friday, and on Sunday evening sent his son and daughter, who accompanied him to this country, to Newport, R. I., where he intended to join them in the course of a few days to spend the summer. Paradol left a note saying, "I will kill myself. M. Berthemy, come back and stay."

All the members of the French legation are absent from Washington with the exception of M. de Jardin, the chancellor. This gentleman, as soon as he heard the sad intelligence, communicated the same to Secretary Fish, who, after expressing his surprise and profound regret, suggested that a coroner's inquest be held, to which M. de Jardin assented, and 7 o'clock this evening was fixed by the Coroner for that purpose. The entire community is shocked at the event.

The Paradol Suicide.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Prevost-Paradol, French Minister, who shot himself this morning at his residence in this city, left a note to his family that his body should be sent to France.

Secretary Fish

had invitations out for a state dinner this evening in honor of M. Paradol's recognition to the position as Minister of France to the United States.

Further Particulars of the Suicide of Prevost-Parndol.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The facts about the suicide of M. Paradol, the new French Minister, are as follows:—Since his arrival here he has been much excited over the news of the war in Europe, and has run around a great deal in the sun. Yesterday he complained of being unwell, but he was still able to attend to his duties, and wrote a number of letters and despatches. During the day, in company with M. de Jardin, member of legation, M. Paradol went out and purchased two pistols of the kind known as Colt's Derringers. He said he wanted them for self-protection, as he did not know what might happen, he being a stranger here, and not familiar with the people. It was with one of these that he ended his life. He returned last night rather early, his valet leaving him about ten o'clock, wishing him good night and a sound sleep. About one o'clock the servants and the valet, the only persons in the house (the family having gone to Newport last Sunday), were awakened by the sound of a pistol, and rushing to M. Paradol's room on the second floor front, found him lying on the floor gasping his last. He was in his night dress, which was saturated with blood.

In a few seconds he expired, without uttering a word. He had shot himself through the heart. The servants being all French, and strangers in the city, were afraid to go out to call assistance, and so they remained with the body until daylight, when they managed to inform some other members of the legation.

The body was embalmed this morning, and will be sent to France. Telegrams were sent to M. Berthemy, the late Minister, who was about to sail from New York, and the son and daughter of M. Paradol, informing them of the suicide. M. Paradol was to have dined this evening with Secretary Fish, in company with some other diplomats.

The Brooklyn,

at Philadelphia, has been ordered to be ready for her officers, etc., by the 15th, even if extra time has to be employed.

A New Naval Board.

Secretary Robeson has appointed Rear-Admiral Thomas O. Selfridge, Commander William N. Jeffers, and Commander Robert F. Bradford to comprise a board to meet at the Navy Department for the purpose of drawing up a system of routine in the vessels of the navy.

Honors to American Officers.

There have been transmitted to Surgeons Charles H. White and A. L. Gihon and Lieutenant-Commander A. R. Yates decorations and letters-patent, tendered them by the King of Spain and King of Portugal in recognition of humane services rendered officers of their respective navies.

The French and Prussian Navies.

The American naval officers in Europe have been instructed by the Secretary of the Navy to make observations of the armament and operations of the navies of both France and Prussia and to report to the department, with a view of giving our navy the benefit of such improvements as may have been made in the navies of the powers now at war.

American Neutrality.

Instructions with reference to the preservation of American neutrality were issued from the State Department on Monday to our principal diplomatic representatives abroad.

FROM EUROPE.

FRANCE.

Prince Napoleon.

PARIS, July 20.—It is rumored that Prince Napoleon will go to the Baltic, and with his land force co-operate with the fleet of Vice-Admiral Count Bovet Willaumez in occupying the territory of Hanover.

Capture of Spies.

A number of spies have been captured on both sides of the Rhine.

French Minister to Austria.

Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne has been appointed French Minister to Austria.

The Opposing Armies.

LONDON, July 20.—A gentleman just returned from a trip up the Rhine tells his experience in the London *Times* of this morning. He says the German army is quiet, grave, anxious, and resolute. On the other hand, the French are yelling, drinking, swaggering, and literally "spoiling for a fight." He says further that for every German soldier he saw a hundred French.

Telegraphic Communication Destroyed.

LONDON, July 20.—Telegraphic communication between France and Germany has been destroyed by the authorities.

The Bank of France.

PARIS, July 20.—The officers of the Bank of France announce an advance in the rate of interest to 3½ per cent.

Custom House Seized.

COLOGNE, July 20.—The French troops passed the frontier near Saarbrucken last evening, and seized the Custom House.

ENGLAND.

The Channel Squadron.

LONDON, July 20.—Admiral Milne has been recalled from the Mediterranean in order to command the Channel squadron.

PRUSSIA.

North German Parliament.

BERLIN, July 20.—The Reichstag, or North German Parliament, met yesterday afternoon. The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin was chosen President. Vehement cheering followed the Count von Bismarck's announcement of the declaration of war by France. The King then opened the session with a speech which was greeted with the wildest enthusiasm.

IRELAND.

Demonstration in Favor of France in Ireland.

DUBLIN, July 20.—A great popular demonstration in favor of France was made in this city last evening. More than 100,000 people, with 20 bands of music, were out on parade. The French and Irish colors were carried intertwined. The police charged the procession and captured the flags, but the mob rallied and recaptured them. Intense excitement prevailed.

TURKEY.

The Reserves Called Out.

VIENNA, July 20.—Turkey has called out her reserves and stopped the telegraph in all directions.

GERMANY.

Harmony Between the North German States.

BERLIN, July 20.—The most perfect harmony exists amongst the Governments of the North German States. In the Saxon Chambers yesterday, Baron de Freiz, Minister of Finance, made a speech, telling the Deputies that France was anxious for war, and that she should have it as sharply and severely as possible. His remarks were greeted with enthusiasm.

In the North German Parliament, after the King's speech had been delivered, a loan of 120,000,000 thalers was carried unanimously, amidst the wildest expressions of enthusiasm by all parties.

The War One of Kings, Not of Peoples.

FRANKFORT, July 20.—The *Gazette*, in an editorial, asks how the cause of the war concerns the people of France or Germany, and intimates that the question is one between the monarchs of the respective countries, and one that the people do not feel at all interested in.

SWITZERLAND.

The Swiss Commander-in-Chief.

ZURICH, July 20.—John, Count Dorgan, has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the forces of Switzerland.

FROM NEW YORK.

"Bull Run" Russell.

NEW YORK, July 20.—The *Sun* has engaged W. H. Russell, the well-known London *Times'* war correspondent, as its correspondent for the Franco-Prussian war.

Specie Shipments.

NEW YORK, July 20.—The steamer Java takes out $1,800,000 in specie, and the Colorado $800,000.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, July 20.—Stocks very weak. Money, 6@7 per cent. Gold, 122¾. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 108¾; do. 1864, do., 109; do. 1865, do., 109; do. 1865, new, 107¾; do. 1867, 108; do. 1868, 108¾; 10-40s, 106¾. Virginia sixes, new, 67; Missouri sixes, 91¾; Canton Company, 68; Cumberland preferred, 40; New York Central and Hudson River, 94¾; Erie, 22½; Reading, 95½; Adams Express, 65½; Michigan Central, 118; Michigan Southern, 92½; Illinois Central, 132½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 107½; Chicago and Rock Island, 111¼; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 93¾; Western Union Telegraph, 34.

—The Paris Jardin des Plantes now contains 1200 animals, not including its great number of reptiles. The French government allows it only $100,000 per annum from which to pay sixteen professors and numerous keepers and feed all the inmates of the concern.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Wednesday, July 20, 1870.

The war excitement in Europe continues to agitate the public mind in this country, and the heavy transactions in gold, and the advance in the premium, give increased firmness to the loan market. The shipments by steamers to-day from New York are expected to be very heavy, being estimated as high as $8,000,000, which, with the early demand for currency from the West, give firmness to rates for call and time loans, especially to the latter. On call the rates are 4½@6 per cent., the latter being the rate on stock collaterals. Discounts are active and strong, the range being from 6@8 per cent. for prime bills.

Gold continues excited and unsteady. Sales opened at 121¾, declined to 121¾, and again advanced to 122½, where it stood about noon.

Governments are excited and slightly weak.

The business at the Stock Board this morning was exceedingly light and prices are steady. In City Sixes there were sales of the new bonds at 101¾. Lehigh gold loan changed hands at 89.

Reading Railroad was active, with sales ranging from 47¾ regular to 48⅛, b. o. Pennsylvania was weak, selling at 57¼. Oil Creek and Allegheny sold at 45¾, and Camden and Amboy at 116. The balance of the list was overlooked.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 City 6s, New	101¾	1200 sh Read	..ls.b30.	48	
$5000 Leh gold L.ls.	89	100	do	47¾	
$1000 do	..c.	89	100	do	..c.47·81
418 sh Penna R.	..ls.	57¾	400	do	..ls. 47¾
200 sh Reading R.	..	47¾	300	do	..ls.b10.47·81

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 112¾@113; 5-20s of 1862, 108¾@109½; do., 1864, 108¾@109; do., Nov. 1865, 108¾@109; do. do., July, 107¾@108¼; do. do., 1867, 108@108¼; do. 1868, 108¼@108⅝; 10-40s, 106½@106¾; Pacifics, 111¼@111⅝. Gold, 122¾.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 112¾@112¾; do., 1862, 108¾@109; do. 1864, 108¾@109; do. 1865, 108¾@109; do. 1865, new, 107¾@108; do. 1867, do. 108@108¼; do. 1868, do., 108⅜@108¾; 10-40s, 106½@106¾; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 111¾@111½; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 122¾@122¾; Silver, 111@114; Union Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, $825@845; Central Pacific R. R., $830@860; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, $760@785.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 112¾@112¾; 5-20s of 1862, 108¾@109; do. 1864, 109@109½; do. 1865, 108¾@109; do., July, 1865, 107¾@108; do., July, 1867, 108@108¼; do. July, 1868, 108¾@108¾; 5s, 10-40, 106½@106¾; U. S. Pacific RR. Cur. 6s, 111¾@111¾. Gold, 122¼@122¾.

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	121¾	11·35 A. M.	122¾
10·10 "	121¾	11·42 "	122¾
10·50 "	122¾	12·05 P. M.	122¾
10·53 "	122¾	12·30 "	122¾
10·56 "	122¾	12·45 "	122

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, July 20.—The Flour market is less active, but prices are more sustained, owing to the light receipts and greatly reduced stocks. The sales foot up 1900 barrels, including superfine at $5·65; extras at $5·75@6; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $6·50@7·25; Pennsylvania do. do. at $7@7·50; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $7@7·75, and fancy brands at $8@8·75, as in quality. Rye Flour commands $5·50. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

The demand for Wheat has not subsided, and with limited offerings holders are not disposed to make concessions. Sales of 3500 bushels Pennsylvania red at $1·70, and 400 bushels Ohio do. at $1·68. Rye ranges from $1·05 for Western up to $1·10 for Pennsylvania. Corn is strong and there is less activity. Sales of 3000 bushels at $1 14@1·15 for yellow and $1·10@1·12 for mixed Western. Oats are firmly held, and 2000 bushels Pennsylvania sold at 66@67c.

In Barley and Malt nothing doing.

Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $30 per ton.

Whisky is quiet, but holders are firm in their views. Sales of 100 barrels Western iron-bound at $1 05, and some Pennsylvania at the same figure.

—A colored man who had killed a white man in Beaufort, S.C., has been found guilty of murder by a jury composed entirely of negroes.

—A Chicago paper is responsible for the story that a few days since some boys in that city dropped an anvil weighing 200 pounds out of a fourth story window on the head of an African who was passing, and he had them arrested. He said he was willing to let the boys have fun, but when they jammed a "gemman's" hat down over his eyes and spoiled it in that way, the law must take its course.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Telegraph.)

NEW YORK, July 20.—Arrived, steamship South America, from Rio Janeiro.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....JULY 20

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....82 | 11 A. M.....85 | 2 P. M.....88

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Com. Adams, Long, Norfolk, C. Haslam & Co.
Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, New York, W.P.Clyde & Co.
Str Mars, Grumley, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Brig Scotland, Cook, Genoa, Warren & Gregg.
Schr D. Davidson, Smith, Brewster, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr J. J. Worthington, Perry, Greenport, do.
Schr William Wilson, Jenkins, Salem, do.
Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug G. B. Hutchins, Davis, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Whirlwind, Sherman, 36 hours from Providence, with mdse. to D. S. Stetson & Co.
Steamer J. S. Shriver, Webb, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Bristol, Wallace, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
N. G. bark Johann Benjamin, Gerdien, 47 days fm Liverpool, with mdse. to D. C. Stetson & Co.
Schr J. H. Bartlett, Harris, from Providence.
Schr North Carolina, Morgan, from Georgetown.
Schr Mary Augusta, Worten, from Deep Creek, with lumber to Norcross & Sheets.
Schr Senara, Ross, from Chester, with railroad ties to Collins & Co.
Schr C. C. Morris, Richards, from New York, with salt.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Maid of Glanwern, Thomas, hence, arrived at Liverpool 5th inst.
Ship Jamestown, Call, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 5th inst.
Ship Possidon, Kundson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 7th inst.
Br. steamer Colorado, Freeman, for Liverpool via Queenstown; steamers Cleopatra, Phillips, for Savannah, and Niagara, Blackwood, for Richmond and Norfolk, cleared at New York yesterday.
Steamers San Salvador, Nickerson, from Savannah; Champion, Lockwood, from Charleston; Ei Cid, Nickerson, from Wilmington, N. C.; and Saratoga, Couch, from Richmond and Norfolk, arrived at New York yesterday.
Bark British America, Lockhart, hence, arrived at Flushing 8th inst.
Bark Centaur, Fester, hence, at Antwerp 7th inst.
Bark Queen of Scots, Smith, for Philadelphia, sailed from Antwerp 4th inst.
Bark Phœnix, hence, arrived at Bristol 6th inst.
Bark Chief, Harding, hence for Stettin, at Elsinore 5th inst.
Bark Bloomer, Culberg, hence, arrived at Gibraltar 27th ult
Bark Frednaes, Broulard, hence, arrived at Helvoet 7th inst.
Schr A. E. Sanford, Powell, hence for Pawtucket, arrived at New York yesterday.
Schrs Thomas Boaz, Harper, from Providence for Philadelphia; Annie May, May, from Norwich for do.; Fannie J. Warner, Dickinson, Middletown for do.; Horace Nicol, McCue, New Haven for do.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

PELF AND PIETY.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Everybody has heard of the good and shrewd deacon who informed his brethren (in meeting assembled) that he was as sure of the existence of a Deity as of the existence of flour in the city; and of that he was sure, since he had just received 500 barrels prime Howard Street, which he was ready to sell, at wholesale or retail, upon the most reasonable terms. We reckon this story a sort of irreverent "Joe" invented by the scoffer; yet we find in the Worcestershire (England) *Advertiser* a veritable advertisement as relishing in its way as the celebrated Worcestershire sauce. In this, Edward Hicks, No. 27 Friar street, Worcester, invites "his Christian friends" to inspect his "large assortment of boots and shoes." He expresses a desire for "the Divine blessing upon his diligence in business," and promises, if he can sell boots and shoes enough, "to devote a portion of his time to gratuitous mission work. Repairs neatly executed. Bespoke orders punctually attended to, etc. etc." Now, we should like to ask the reader, as we have asked ourselves, what there is in an advertisement like this which should make the irreverent sneer and the reverent-judicious grieve, as they assuredly will? It is perfectly possible that this shoe-seller may be sincere, and that he desires to sell a great many shoes in order that he may be able to distribute a great many tracts in Worcester. Why should we doubt the veritable devotion of good Mr. Hicks? Why suspect him of using his piety as a puff? Yet nothing can be more certain than that nine-tenths of those who may read this advertisement will declare Mr. Hicks to be but a worldly wise hypocrite of a cordwainer. Probably a good deal of the disagreeable feeling to which such an announcement may give rise may be safely attributed to its palpable violation of the laws of good taste. Men with no loudly-professed religion of their own may yet be offended by anything which diminishes their respect for the religion of others; for, however indifferent they may be upon the point of personal piety, they are not indifferent to the dignity of human nature. They fail to see the connection between the selling of shoes and the salvation of souls—between faith and filthy lucre. For the temple, pure and undefiled, they may have a sort of reverence, albeit they never pass its portals; and they may not exactly approve its conversion into a house of merchandise.

But the incongruity, perhaps the deception, goes further still. Mr. Hicks invites "Christians" to come and buy his boots and shoes. Now, this would be perfectly right if Christians wore uniformly a particular kind of boot, whether calf, cowhide, box-toe, or round-toe. But this not being the case, there is no reason why Christians, as such, should be invited to buy, unless all the profits of their buying are to be devoted "to gratuitous mission work." But it must be remembered that Mr. Hicks, excellent man though he be, must eat, and so must Mrs. Hicks and the little Hickses. Moreover, this devotee of a tradesman solicits the patronage of the wicked, or (as he phrases it) "the public generally." His goodness, therefore, enables him, through the prosperity of his shop, not only to distribute tracts and occasionally preach, but also to pay his notes, keep his stock good, support his family, and perhaps lay by a good bit of money for a day of rain. The world may be a wicked world, but of this kind of piety, the piety which literally pays, the world always has been and will be suspicious.

Nor have men who thus, either through interest or carelessness, mix the sacred and the secular, any right to complain of outside criticism. If they will bring the sacred vessels into the market-place they must not be surprised if the general populace shall proceed to test the soundness of the metal. We do not believe that any rational human being ever looked upon any form of real religion without a feeling of respect; and to this feeling an exhibition of self-seeking, hypocrisy, and cant is grievously offensive. If this were an ordinary matter, carpers might properly be told to mind their own business; but, as it concerns the spiritual culture of the whole race, pious puffery *is* their business, and cannot be otherwise. Of this there is overmuch, even in our own beautiful land. Gentlemen of the clerical profession are continually betrayed into giving a semi-official sanction (in the literal meaning of the word) to books, medicines, piano-fortes, sewing-machines, melodeons, and all manner of merchandise—matters of which the "Reverend" before their names by no means makes them infallible judges. If they will but calmly consider the matter they will see that the respect of the unrighteous is precisely what they cannot afford to dispense with.

QUESTIONS AT STAKE IN THE WAR.

From the N. Y. Times.

Those who suppose that the war between France and Prussia is solely the fruit of the Emperor Napoleon's ambition can have paid but little attention to the recent history of Prussia. The cable tells us that the London *Times* said on Monday, "France, without a shadow of excuse or justification, plunges Europe into a war of which no living person may see the end." The first part of this sentence may answer the purposes of partisanship, but it is not historically true. The latter part of the sentence, although containing only an opinion, is worth more consideration. The probability increases every hour that this will be a war of colossal magnitude. It is said that the United States cannot possibly be drawn into it, but how can there be any certainty of that? A misunderstanding with regard to any American vessel, intercepted on the high seas by a belligerent power, might compel us to take an attitude which would end in war. At present we have, unquestionably, a better prospect of peace before us than any great power on the face of the earth. We might do a trade unequalled in our history—we might, perhaps, reinstate our foreign commerce at a single stroke—if the policy of Congress had only left the hands of our ship-builders and merchants free.

If the sympathies of the American people are at present with Prussia, that is no reason why we should wilfully blind ourselves to the incontestable facts of history in reference to this contest. France, as we have already shown, had many temptations to provoke an issue with Prussia; but when it is assumed that Prussia is an inoffensive power, which has been goaded into war by wanton insults, without doing anything to provoke the suspicion or enmity of France, her true position is entirely falsified. No living man would be so much amused with this theory as Count Bismarck, the guiding principle of whose life seems now to be, *flectere si nequeo superos, Acheronta movebo.* We talk of inconsistencies in statesmen, but the world has never seen so remarkable an instance of a man reversing all his professions as it witnesses in the case of Bismarck. In 1850 he made a speech avowing that the mission of Prussia was to subordinate herself to Austria. Ten years afterwards he warned Austria that she must finally abandon her old position in Germany. In 1864 Prussia led Austria into the war against Denmark, and managed to absorb all the advantages of the enterprise. That little interlude is partly forgotten now, but the transactions associated with it are little to the credit of other powers besides Prussia. England sympathized with Denmark, and all but positively pledged its assistance to her. There can be no doubt but Denmark went into the war counting upon this assistance. It never came—Denmark was crushed and Austria betrayed.

The King of Prussia and the Emperor of Austria agreed to divide the Elbe duchies between them at the famous meeting where the Convention of Gastein was drawn up. All this time Austria was merely being used by Prussia as a cat's-paw. Bismarck, with the proverbial zeal of a new convert, had taken up the grand idea of a North German Confederation, and resolved that no price would be too high to pay for it. Since the time of Frederick the Great the policy of Prussia has been to suppress weaker States or place its feudatories on vacant thrones. The story of the Elbe duchies and of Hanover illustrates the first tendency, and the recent intrigue with Prim is an example of the second. But Bismarck's intention to render Prussia the dictator of Germany was first so little appreciated by the people, especially when they saw it involved a war with Austria, that he was probably the most unpopular man in the country. When he was shot at, in May, 1866, the sympathies of his countrymen were entirely with the assassin. It was different after the war. Bismarck was received in Berlin with more than royal honors, but no man knew better than he that his work was only half done.

France could not look unmoved upon the supremacy acquired by her daring rival. M. Edgar Quinet wrote, in 1867:—"Will not France often and often awake from her sleep, thinking she hears the step of her giant neighbor? Or, supposing she were to fall asleep without taking prudential measures, would not this be the sign of a deadly relaxation? And what a temptation then for Germany to take advantage of it! In all these cases our danger is equally great." But what could France do at this period? She had no weapon which she could oppose to the needle-gun of Prussia, and the example of Austria had shown how mad was the hope of winning battles with an inferior arm. The hosts of Austria fell like corn beneath the sickle, while the Prussian troops were comparatively unscathed. Austria had made the fatal mistake of underrating her rival. The saying attributed to Prince Schwarzenberg—"*Il faut avilir la Prusse d'abord pour en suite la demolir*"—whether really uttered or not, expressed the sentiments prevailing at Vienna, and the result was that Austria was herself almost destroyed.

The Emperor Napoleon could not fight, but he could prepare to fight. Prussia, so far from moderating her aims, seemed clearly to be enlarging them. Her next move was to place a feudatory upon the throne of Spain. Napoleon saw that the hour had come for striking the blow. If he has been ambitious, can any one pretend that Prussia has not also been guided by that fatal passion? Is the "aggressiveness" all on the side of Napoleon? This is not a question to be decided by sympathies, but by a regard for the records of history. These two great powers have been striving to gain the mastery in Europe for years past. Bismarck undoubtedly seemed to be winning the game. If France and Prussia could now be left alone to fight out their own quarrel, the world would look on, not indeed with indifference, but with comparative calmness. Of this, however, we have no guarantee. Any accident—the temporary invasion of Belgium—might draw England into the vortex, and events might occur which would at once and irrevocably change the current of modern history. It is absolutely certain that the present war, even if its area is not enlarged, will materially change the position of the contestants. If Napoleon failed, he would disappear from the throne of France, while King William I would probably emerge as Emperor of Germany. If Prussia is compelled to treat for peace, the loss of her Rhenish provinces would probably not be the ultimate measure of her humiliation.

THE SITUATION AND ITS COMPLICATIONS.

From the N. Y. Herald.

France's demand that the South German States should declare forthwith their relations to the belligerent powers seems to be fully answered by the fact that a son of the King of Prussia has gone to Munich to take command of the forces of the South German States. These States have hitherto agreed to such relations with Prussia that, while they have an independent existence during peace, they furnish a contingent to her armies in case of war. This arrangement was one of the first facts following the triumph of Prussia in 1866, which opened the eyes of France to the folly of which she had been guilty in standing still while Prussia destroyed the Germanic character of Austria. Now this arrangement comes into the foreground as a point of primary importance, since it presents all Germany as opposed to France, and converts from neutral territory the whole line of the Rhine from Bale to the Main. From observations made in Paris it would also appear that there is no satisfactory certainty about the neutrality at the other extremity of the frontier. It is noted that the men in command of the Belgian frontier forces are both personally inimical to the French Government, and that one of them is not a stranger to the influence of the anti-French intrigues of Prussia. They are therefore the sort of men who might not be slow to take any steps that would compel France to invade Belgian territory; and if France should do this behold the declaration from England—"Any violation of Belgian territory ends England's neutrality." Now such a declaration is likely to insure in Belgium conduct that will compel England to come into the struggle; for the anti-Napoleonic sentiment is very earnest among the Belgians, and they would rejoice to see England once more arrayed among the armed opponents of France. Thus it is possible that instead of the military operations being confined at the frontier to that narrow zone in which French and Prussian territory meet, and the flanks of either power being covered by neutral territory, the theatre of operations may include both the Black Forest and the Low Countries.

The movements of troops already indicate an extension of the theatre of war. Hitherto attention has been confined to the irregular triangle formed by the Moselle, the Saar, and the line of railroad from Metz, nearly east to Manheim, which passes the frontier at Saarbruck. Nearly the whole Franco-Prussian frontier is within this triangle, and if Prussia had secured her "wait till the 20th of July" before any movements had been made she would probably have met France here, and we should have had a battle on the Saar, perhaps not far from Saarlouis. But Prussia was not ready, and thence, indeed, the only operation yet reported—that, namely, at Forbach, also within the above triangle. Forbach is the first station from Saarbruck, on the line of rail between Saarbruck and Metz, and because Prussia was not ready to meet France in force, and because it was apprehended that France might at once, using the rail, occupy the Rhine, a small force was sent forward to destroy the road at Forbach, on French soil. Thus the Prussians really delivered the first blow, and this or the unreadiness of France has enabled them to occupy Saarbruck before the advance of the French even to the frontier. The despatch which informs us of the occupation of Saarbruck by the Prussian troops gives no intimation of their force; but from the fact that the movement of three bodies is reported—two on the frontier and one behind, in Hesse-Darmstadt—it seems safe to infer that there is to be a considerable concentration of Prussian troops where France directly threatens by her concentration at Metz.

The next Sadowa may lie, therefore, in the space included between the Rhine and Moselle and a line from Metz to Strasburg. Rastadt, where the troops furnished by Baden are now in camp, is on the Rhine, a hundred miles below Strasburg; and doubtless the other parts of the South German contingent, of which the Prussian Prince Frederick Charles takes command, are in motion towards a point not far distant from that. With all this concentration towards the same district a battle there becomes hourly imminent, for a battle seems just here a necessary preliminary to any other operation, since no French army could invade Prussia on a line within this theatre and leave an unwhipped Prussian army in its rear, nor a Prussian army invade France and leave the French forces in its rear. But a great battle—one involving a large proportion of the armies of either power—fought to a decisive result in this theatre of war, leaves the territory of the vanquished open, and may, therefore, decide the war. And this, at least in Europe, seems to be the tendency of the modern system of warfare—to make the issue of a single great battle conclusive of national differences.

THE UNENGAGED POWERS.

From the N. Y. World.

Out of the swarm of stories which the cable daily sends us it is perhaps desirable that we should disengage clearly the things concerning which we have absolutely no authentic intelligence from Europe.

Of the action of the South German States nothing is yet positively known save that they have not yet taken the field in support of Prussia.

Of Holland and Belgium nothing is yet positively known, save that Holland has declined to receive military aid from Prussia, or, in other words, to invite a French occupation of Luxembourg as the necessary preventive of a Prussian return to that most important fortress now held as a neutral point by the troops of the Netherlands under Prince Henry, brother of King William III.

Of Austria nothing is yet positively known save that she has ordered the formation of a strong camp of observation on her northwestern frontiers, and that Hungary declares for France in the event of a Russian or English interference on the Prussian side.

Of Russia nothing at all is yet positively known. The condition of the empire internally and in respect to her finances is such as to make it quite certain that Russia will never be led, and can only with difficulty be driven, to take part in the war.

Of Sweden and Denmark nothing is yet positively known, save that Denmark ardently desires war with Prussia, and that Sweden has proclaimed her neutrality. For this Sweden has excellent special reasons. In the first place her commercial marine may expect great employment during the suspension of the North German commerce by sea; and, in the second place, Sweden, almost alone in Northern and Central Europe, this year enjoys the prospect of a magnificent harvest. She has the same luck in this particular which she profited by so handsomely in the first year of the Crimean struggle.

Of Italy nothing is yet positively known, save that she is carrying on negotiations actively at Paris with an object easily to be divined but not yet avowed. Italy greatly desires the completion at the earliest possible moment of the Mont Cenis Tunnel, and the commencement at the earliest possible moment of the road over the St. Gothard.

Of England nothing is yet positively known, save that her Government, after earnestly supporting the demands of the Duke of Gramont, as bitterly denounces the steps taken to enforce those demands, and that Bernal Osborne declared the Government unable to put 50,000 men into the field.

Of Spain nothing is yet positively known, save that the Regent is so thoroughly reconciled to the loss of a possible Prussian king that he has begged the Cortes not to take the trouble of convening to discuss it.

FURNITURE.

RICHMOND & CO.,

FIRST-CLASS

FURNITURE WAREROOMS

No. 45 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

EAST SIDE, ABOVE CHESNUT,

6 11 PHILADELPHIA

FURNITURE

Selling at Cost,

No. 1019 MARKET Street.

4 18 3m G. R. NORTH.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

WILLIAM H. BAKER and THOMAS FARLEY, copartners, late trading as Baker & Farley, having petitioned for their discharge, a meeting of creditors will be held on the 29th day of July, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., before Register WILLIAM McMICHAEL, Esq., at No. 419 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia, that the examination of the bankrupts may be finished and any business of meeting required by sections 27 or 28 of the act of Congress transacted. The Register will certify whether the bankrupts have conformed to their duty.

A hearing will also be had on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of August, 1870, before the Court at Philadelphia, at 10 o'clock A. M., when parties interested may show cause against the discharge.

Attested by the Clerk and Register, in the name of the Judge, under seal of the Court. 7 13 w3t

ESTATE OF WILLIAM J. ROBERTS, DECEASED.—Letters Testamentary upon the estate of WILLIAM J. ROBERTS, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers, all persons indebted to the same will make payment, and those having claims will present the same without delay, to

EDWIN ROBERTS, No. 508 MARKET Street,
JOHN K. MURPHY, GERMANTOWN, } Executors.

Or to their Attorney, JOHN ROBERTS, No. 128 S. SIXTH Street.

6 29 w6t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE BRIDESBURG BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., No 227 South FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, June 22, 1870.

NOTICE.—In accordance with the terms of the lease and contract between the East Pennsylvania Railroad Co. and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., dated May 19, 1869, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co. will pay at their office, No. 227 South FOURTH st., Philadelphia, on and after the 12th day of JULY, 1870, a dividend of $1 50 per share, clear of all taxes, to the stockholders of the East Pennsylvania Railroad Co., as they shall stand registered on the books of the said East Pennsylvania Railroad Co. on the 1st day of July, 1870.

All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.

S BRADFORD, Treasurer.

Note.—The transfer books of the East Pennsylvania Railroad Co. will be closed on July 1 and reopened on July 11, 1870.

HENRY C. JONES, 6 22 1m Treasurer East Pennsylvania Railroad Co.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE BULL'S HEAD BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, June 29, 1870.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on the 7th of July next and reopened on Wednesday, July 20.

A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after the 22d of July next to the holders thereof as they stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 7th July next. All payable at this office.

All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD, 6 29 1m Treasurer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER

COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE, 5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE SCHUYLKILL RIVER BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.

It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!

Sold by all druggists and dentists.

A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor, 3 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philada.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE NATIONAL BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous, does not contain lead, nor any *vitalic* poison to produce paralysis or death. Avoid the vaunted and delusive preparations boasting virtues they do not possess. The genuine W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye has had thirty years untarnished reputation to uphold its integrity as the only Perfect Hair Dye—Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists. Applied at No. 16 BOND Street, New York 427mwf5

HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT Street. 1 3m

ROOFING.

PHILADELPHIA

Painting and Roofing Co.

TIN ROOFS REPAIRED.

All leakages in Roofs warranted to be made perfectly tight.

SPENCER'S GUTTA-PERCHA PAINT

Will preserve Tin Roofs from Rusting and Leaking, and warranted to stand ten years without repainting.

This is the only Paint that will not crack or peel off. It is Elastic Paint; it expands and contracts with the tin, and leaves no cracks or seams open for water to get through.

IRON FENCES PAINTED WITH SPENCER'S PATENT IRON PAINT, made expressly for iron work, warranted not to crack or peel off; will retain its beautiful gloss for five years.

All work warranted.

All orders promptly attended to. Address

PHILADELPHIA PAINTING AND ROOFING COMPANY, 7 14 3m No. 53 N. SIXTH St., Philadelphia.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to

STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS

at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)

PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.

I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon; the best and cheapest in the market.

W. A. WELTON, 2 17 5 No. 711 N. NINTH St., above Coates.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CLOTH HOUSE.

JAMES & HUBER,

No. 11 North SECOND Street,

Sign of the Golden Lamb,

Are receiving a large and splendid assortment of new styles of

FANCY CASSIMERES

And standard makes of DOESKINS, CLOTHS and COATINGS, [3 26 mws

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,

No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts.,

IMPORTERS OF

Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PURE RYE WHISKIES.

IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 28 2p4

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies, No. 146 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc. No. 23 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 1 wtm3

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR NAVAL MATERIAL.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING, July 11, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS to furnish material for the Navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, will be received at this Bureau until 10 o'clock A. M. of the 5th of August next, at which time the proposals will be opened.

The proposals must be addressed to the "Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, Navy Department, Washington," and must be indorsed "Proposals for Materials for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

Printed schedules for any class, together with instructions to bidders, giving the forms of proposal, of guarantee, and of certificates of guarantors, will be furnished to such persons as desire to bid on application to the commandants of the respective navy yards, and those of all the yards on application to the Bureau.

The Commandant of each navy yard and the purchasing Paymaster of each station will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards, for examination only, in order that persons who intend to bid may judge whether it is desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards.

The proposals must be for the whole of a class, and all applications for information or for the examination of samples must be made to the Commandants of the respective yards.

The proposals must be accompanied by a certificate from the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which the bidder resides that he has a license to deal in the articles for which he proposes, and he must further show that he is a manufacturer of or a regular dealer in the articles which he offers to supply. The guarantors must be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.

The contract will be awarded to the person who makes the lowest bid and gives the guarantee required by law, the Navy Department, however, reserving the right to reject the lowest bid or any which it may deem exorbitant.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility must be certified to the satisfaction of the Navy Department. As additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of the amount of each bill, approved in triplicate by the Commandant of the respective yards, will be paid by the Paymaster of the station designated in the contract in funds or certificates, at the option of the Government, within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The classes of this Bureau are numbered and designated as follows:—

No. 1—Flax Canvas, etc.	No. 13—Soap and Tallow.
No. 2—Cotton Canvas, etc.	No. 14—Ox hides for rope.
No. 3—Cotton Hammock Bag and Cot stuff.	No. 15—Brushes.
No. 4—Iron and Steel.	No. 16—Ship Chandlery.
No. 5—Galley Iron.	No. 17—Tar and Tar Oil.
No. 7—Chain Iron.	No. 18—Stationery.
No. 8—Hardware.	No. 19—Dry Goods.
No. 9—Cooking Utensils.	No. 20—Firewood and coal.
No. 11—Tin and Zinc.	No. 21—Sand.
No. 12—Leather.	

CHARLESTOWN NAVY YARD.
Classes Nos. 2, 3, 4, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20.

BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.
Classes Nos. 1, 2, 3, 8, 9, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21.

PHILADELPHIA.
Classes Nos. 2, 8, 12, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20.

WASHINGTON.
Classes Nos. 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 20.

NORFOLK.
Classes Nos. 2, 3, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.
Classes Nos. 2, 8, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21. 7 12 tu4w

PROPOSALS FOR CLOTHING AND CLOTHING MATERIALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, July 1, 1870.

Sealed Proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Clothing," will be received at this Bureau until 2 o'clock P. M, on the 27th day of July, 1870, for the supply of the following articles, viz.:—

50,000 yards Dark Blue Flannel.
10,000 yards Blue Nankin.
10,000 yards Barnsley Sheeting.
25,000 pairs Woollen Socks.
8,000 pairs Calf Shoes.
4,000 pairs Kip Shoes.

The above-mentioned articles must be delivered at the Navy Yard, New York, within ninety days from the date of contract, and must conform to navy standard, and be equal in all respects to the samples at the several Navy Yards, and must pass the usual inspection.

The Flannel must be all wool, twilled, and wool-dyed with pure indigo, and must be in pieces of about fifty yards in length, twenty-seven inches wide, weighing five and one-half ounces per yard, and to have a list on each edge of four white woollen threads woven in the whole length of the piece; the pieces to be rolled separately without cloth boards, and no piece to have a less average weight than five and four-tenths ounces per yard. The quality and color of the flannel to be equal to the samples at the several inspections.

The Nankin must also be pure indigo-dyed.

The Sheeting must be free from cotton, eighty inches in width, weighing twelve ounces and thirty-one one-hundredths per yard, texture 4 by 4 to 1-16 inch.

The Shoes must be delivered in boxes made of seasoned white pine, planed and tongued and grooved; sides, top, and bottom five-eighth inch thick, and the ends one inch thick; the sides to be nailed to the bottom, and the top to be secured by not less than ten one and three-fourth inch screws, one screw at each end of the box, to be counter sunk one quarter inch by one and one-quarter inch in diameter.

The sizes of the Socks and Shoes must conform to the schedule to be supplied by the Inspector at New York.

Bonds, with approved security, will be required in one-quarter the estimated amount of the contract, and twenty per cent. in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment as collateral security for the due performance of the contract, which reservation will not be paid until the contract is fully complied with.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed.

No proposals will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee, *nor from any parties who are not bona fide manufacturers of or regular dealers in the articles they offer to furnish*, in conformity with the second section of the joint resolution approved March 3, 1863:

The Department reserves the right to reject any proposals unless the responsibility of the guarantors is certified to by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside; and unless the license required by act of Congress is furnished with the proposal, as well as to reject any proposal not considered advantageous to the Government.

E. T. DUNN, 7 2 ftu5t Chief of Bureau.

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposals for Building a Public School-house in the Twentieth Ward," will be received by the undersigned at the office, southeast corner of SIXTH and ADELPHI Streets, until THURSDAY, August 4, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for building a Public School-house on a lot of ground situate on Eleventh street, below Thompson, Twentieth ward.

Said school-house to be built in accordance with the plans of L. H. Esler, Superintendent of School Buildings, to be seen at the office of the Board of Public Education.

No bids will be considered unless accompanied by a certificate from the City Solicitor that the provisions of an ordinance approved May 25, 1860, have been complied with.

The contract will be awarded only to known master builders.

By order of the Committee on Property.

H. W. HALLIWELL, 7 20 23 26 30au1 4 Secretary.

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, endorsed "Proposals for Building a Public School House in the Twenty-first Ward," will be received by the undersigned, at the office, southeast corner of SIXTH and ADELPHI Streets, until THURSDAY, August 4, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for building a Public School House on a lot of ground situate on Washington street, Manayunk, Twenty-first ward.

Said School House to be built in accordance with the plans of L. H. Esler, Superintendent of School Buildings, to be seen at the office of the Board of Public Education.

No bids will be considered unless accompanied by a certificate from the City Solicitor that the provisions of an ordinance approved May 25, 1860, have been complied with. The contract will be awarded only to known master builders.

By order of the Committee on Property.

H. W. HALLIWELL, 7 20 23 26 30 au1 4 Secretary.

PIANOS.

ALBRECHT, RIEKES & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.

Full guarantee and moderate prices.

3 9 WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STAMPED ENVELOPES AND NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, July 11, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until 12 o'clock M., on the 11th days of August, 1870, for furnishing all the "Stamped Envelopes" and "Newspaper Wrappers" which this Department may require during a period of four (4) years, commencing on the 1st day of October, 1870, viz:—

STAMPED ENVELOPES.

No. 1. Note size, 2¾ by 5¼ inches—two qualities.
No. 2. Ordinary letter size, 3 1-16 by 5½ inches—three qualities.
No. 3. Full letter size, 3¼ by 5½ inches—three qualities.
No. 4. Full letter size, (for circulars), ungummed on flap, 3¼ by 5½ inches—one quality.
No. 5. Extra letter size, 3½ by 6¾ inches—three qualities.
No. 6. Extra letter size, 3½ by 6¾ inches (for circulars,) ungummed on flap—one quality.
No. 7. Official size, 3 15-16 by 8⅜ inches—two qualities.
No. 8. Extra official size, 4¼ by 10⅜ inches—one quality.

STAMPED NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS.

Six and a five-eighths by 9¼ inches (round cut)—one quality.

EMBOSSING, WATER-MARKS, PRINTING, RULING PAPER STYLE OF MANUFACTURE.

All of the above Envelopes and Wrappers must be embossed with postage stamps, of such denominations, styles, and colors, must have such water-marks or other devices to prevent imitation, and bear such printing and ruling as the Postmaster-General may direct. The envelopes must be made in the most thorough manner, equal in every respect to the samples furnished to bidders by the Department. The paper must be of approved quality, specially manufactured for the purpose.

Whenever envelopes are order of the styles known as "Black-lined" or "Self-ruled," (lines printed inside, or ruled on the face), the same shall be furnished without additional cost, the contractor to pay all charges for royalty in the use of patented inventions for said lined or ruled envelopes.

DIES.

The dies for embossing the postage stamps on the envelopes and wrappers are to be executed to the satisfaction of the Postmaster-General, in the best style, and they are to be provided, renewed, and kept in order at the expense of the contractor. The Department reserves the right of requiring new dies for any stamps, or denominations of stamps not now used, and any changes of dies or colors shall be made without extra charge.

Before closing a contract the successful bidder may be required to prepare and submit new dies for the approval of the Department. The use of the present dies may or may not be continued.

The dies shall be safely and securely kept by the contractor, and should the use of any of them be temporarily or permanently discontinued they shall be promptly turned over to the Department, or its agent, as the Postmaster-General may direct.

GUM.

The envelopes must be thoroughly and perfectly gummed, the gumming on the flap of each (except for circulars) to be put on by hand not less than half an inch the entire length; the wrappers to be also hand-gummed not less than three-fourths of an inch in width across the end.

SECURITY FROM FIRE AND THEFT.

Bidders are notified that the Department will require, as a condition of the contract, that the envelopes and wrappers shall be manufactured and stored in such a manner as to insure security against loss by fire or theft.

The manufactory must at all times be subject to the inspection of an agent of the Department, who will require the stipulations of the contract to be faithfully observed.

PACKING.

All envelopes and wrappers must be banded in parcels of twenty-five, and packed in strong pasteboard or straw boxes, securely bound round the edges and corners with cotton and linen cloth, glued on, each to contain not less than two hundred and fifty of the note and letter sizes, and one hundred each of the official or extra official size, separately. The newspaper wrappers to be packed in boxes, to contain not less than two hundred and fifty each. The boxes are to be wrapped and securely fastened in strong manilla paper, and sealed, so as to safely bear transportation by mail for delivery to postmasters. When two thousand or more envelopes are required to fill the order of a postmaster, the straw or pasteboard boxes containing the same must be packed in strong wooden cases, well strapped with hoop-iron, and addressed; but when less than two thousand are required, proper labels of direction, to be furnished by an agent of the Department, must be placed upon each package by the contractor. Wooden cases, containing envelopes or wrappers, to be transported by water routes, must be provided with suitable water-proofing. The whole to be done under the inspection and direction of an agent of the Department.

DELIVERY.

The envelopes and wrappers must be furnished and delivered with all reasonable despatch, complete in all respects ready for use, and in such quantities as may be required to fill the daily orders of postmasters; the deliveries to be made either at the Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., or at the office of an agent duly authorized to inspect and receive the same; the place of delivery to be at the option of the Postmaster-General, and the cost of delivering, as well as all expense of storing, packing, addressing, labelling, and water-proofing to be paid by the contractor.

SAMPLES.

Specimens of the envelopes and wrappers for which proposals are invited, showing the different qualities and colors of paper required, the cuts, and style of gumming, with blank forms of bids, may be had on application to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General.

This advertisement and a specimen of the sample envelopes and wrapper furnished by the department must be attached to and made part of each bid.

GUARANTEE.

No proposal will be considered unless offered by a manufacturer of envelopes, and accompanied by a satisfactory guarantee signed by at least two responsible parties.

AWARD—AGREEMENT—BONDS.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder for all the envelopes and wrappers, the prices to be calculated on the basis of the number used of the several grades during the last fiscal year, which was as follows:—

Note size	1,468,250
Letter size, first quality	60,467,500
Letter size, second quality	8,956,750
Letter size, second quality (ungummed)	3,618,000
Extra letter size, first quality	5,815,750
Extra letter size, second quality (ungummed)	454,000
Official size	569,900
Extra official size	3,100
Newspaper wrappers	4,936,250
Total	86,289,500

Within ten days after the contract has been awarded, the successful bidder shall enter into an agreement in writing with the Postmaster-General to faithfully observe and keep the terms, conditions, and requirements set forth in this advertisement, according to their true intent and meaning, and

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Two brothers, named Henry and Charles McGuigan, aged respectively 11 and 13 years, were drowned yesterday morning, at Otis street wharf. One of the brothers got beyond his depth and the other attempted to save him, but was seized by the other, and both went down together. The bodies were recovered in the course of the afternoon, and the Coroner was notified to hold an inquest.

—James McGee, 53 years of age, residing in Westminster street, West Philadelphia, was received into the Hospital last evening with severe injuries, a broken jaw, bruises upon the body, and cuts in the face. McGee was found in his stable in West Philadelphia, in an insensible condition, and the story told at the Hospital was that he had a quarrel with a colored man, who beat him in the manner indicated, and laid him under the horses' feet to be trampled to death.

—The Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania of the United Order of the Sacred Temple of Liberty, held its annual session yesterday, at the cor. of Franklin and Poplar streets. Grand Master B. A. Buzby presided. The following officers, elected for the ensuing year, were installed last evening:—Grand Master, Will H. H. Davis; Deputy Grand Master, Frederick M. Wagner; Grand Marshal, Henry Hunterton; Grand Chaplain, Peter Wister; Grand Treasurer, Walter Morris; Grand Herald, Edward W. Kramer; Grand Tyler, John Cox; Grand Conductress, Emma W. Woodley; Grand Goddess of Liberty, Annie Lamark; Trustees, Charles W. Morrison and George L. Horner.

—Though the heat was not as oppressive yesterday as on the three or four days previously, its effects were seen in the number of sudden deaths and of cases of sunstroke not attended with fatal results.

Frank Freeborn, aged forty-five years, residing in Front street, above Girard avenue, died yesterday from the effect of the heat.

Francis Kennedy, aged forty-five years, residing in Nineteenth street, below Fitzwater, fell dead yesterday in the stone yard on Callowhill street, above Broad, from the same cause. He leaves a widow and three children.

Thomas Stoll, aged twenty-three, was taken to St. Joseph's Hospital, from Thirteenth and Girard avenue, yesterday, and died from the same cause.

Jacob Simons, aged twenty-eight years, residing at No. 939 North Third street, died yesterday from the same cause.

Inquests in the above cases were held by Deputy Coroner John C. Sees.

Edward Buckley, 55 years old, residing in Buckley street, was received into the Hospital yesterday afternoon, suffering from the heat.

James Devine, residing on York avenue, was received into the same institution, with sunstroke.

—A large and enthusiastic meeting of our German citizens was held last night, in Ladner's Hall, on Third street, below Green. Its object was to inaugurate a movement for the creation of a fund for the aid and relief of those of their former country who may be wounded or rendered widows or orphans by the coming struggle between Prussia and France. Dr. E. Morwitz was called to the chair. He made a brief but effective address, at the conclusion of which F. W. Thomas was selected to act as Vice-President, and Robert Friedlander, Dr. Julius Hein and Theodore Kell, as Secretaries. Dr. Kellner being introduced, addressed the meeting, explaining at length the causes of the war and its vital importance. He sketched the efforts of the French in past years to despoil Germany of a portion of her territory, to create a diversity of sentiment in the German people and thereby cause dissensions among them, and the determination of the "nephew of my uncle" to prevent at all hazards the unity of the German people. His references to Napoleon and Bismarck were greeted, the former with jeers and hisses, and the latter with great applause. At the conclusion of his speech the German's "Fatherland" was sung amid great enthusiasm. Addresses were also made by Professor J. Hoffman and others. On motion the President was instructed to appoint a committee of thirty-one, of which six should be members of the German Society, to further the purposes of the meeting.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 123¼.

—Major Powell is about to continue his explorations of the Colorado.

—In a week's time all members of Congress will have left Washington.

—A number of postal changes were made in Pennsylvania yesterday.

—No instructions relative to neutrality have been telegraphed to our legations in Europe.

—Graham, the county seat of Alamance county, N. C., has been placed under martial law.

—In Washington yesterday the thermometer indicated a temperature of ninety-nine degrees.

—Mr. Frelinghuysen's commission as Minister to England was signed by the President yesterday.

—There is a rumor in New York that Prussia has made proposals for the purchase of the Stevens battery.

—Comptroller Hulburd is in receipt of a great many letters from gentlemen who wish to establish new banks.

—The Georgia Legislative Committee has acquitted Governor Bullock of the charges brought against him.

—General Grierson reports that the Cheyennes seek to provoke a hostility to the Indians which will drive them all on the war path. He does not believe, however, that a general combination can be effected.

—Three murders by Indians are reported from Fort Sill, Indian Territory. Cheyennes and Kiowas are supposed to have committed the outrages. Troops were sent in pursuit, but the savages escaped.

THE WAR.

LAST EVENING'S DESPATCHES.

AWAITING THE FIRST BATTLE—AN EFFORT THEN TO BE MADE FOR PEACE—EXPLOSIVE BULLETS—PRUSSIAN SPIES ARRESTED—FRENCH VOLUNTEERING.

PARIS, July 19.—The *Journal Officiel* of today has a significant article on the attitude of Holland, with which it professes to be pleased, and continues:—"But no one can ignore the ambitious designs of Prussia against the independence of Holland. Bismarck wished to make that generous and illustrious nation submit as the Danish duchies were forced to submit." He wished to render Holland the naval state of the North German Confederation, and under the pretext of establishing closer commercial relations, tried to place Prussian customs officers at Amsterdam. The patriotic emotion aroused in Holland at the time of the Luxemburg affair will also be remembered; nor will it be forgotten that without the firm stand taken by France the Prussian policy would have had results fatal to the independence and autonomy of the Netherlands. The Cabinet of the Hague is on its guard, and will not fail to maintain the real interest of the country."

THE POSITION OF SWITZERLAND.

The same paper has the following on the relations of Switzerland to France:—

"We learn from several Swiss cantons, and particularly from Neufchatel, that the military measures of the Federal Government are not directed against France, but are inspired by friendly neutrality. Switzerland knows she has nothing to fear from France, her natural ally and firm friend. The measures taken by Switzerland to secure the respect of Prussia for her neutrality are in our favor, as by her geographical position she protects important positions on our frontier."

HOW SPAIN STANDS TOWARDS FRANCE.

The friendly feeling of the Spanish people towards France is also pointed out by the *Journal*, which says:—"We hear from Spain that all notice how carefully in the present conflict our Government and Chambers have avoided any act or expression of unfriendliness towards that power. This results from a feeling of sympathy between the two nations."

PLON-PLON AS A GENERAL.

Prince Napoleon had arrived, and had a long interview with the Emperor. It is understood that an army corps will be immediately formed and placed under command of the Prince.

BANQUET TO ARMY OFFICERS.

A grand dinner was given by the Emperor at St. Cloud yesterday, after the council of war. The principal officers of the regiment of the line and Imperial Guard, who are on the eve of leaving Paris, were present. They testified in the most enthusiastic manner their devotion to the Emperor, and the band played the Marseillaise.

AMBASSADORS ORDERED TO QUIT.

It is reported that the Ambassadors of Baden, Norway, Hesse, Bavaria, and Wurtemburg have been ordered to quit Paris.

EXPLOSIVE BULLETS.

France has notified Prussia that she will not use explosive bullets if Prussia will not.

THE NEXT EFFORT FOR PEACE.

After the first battle has been fought, all the powers in Europe will make an effort to stop the conflict.

THE CATHOLICS OF SOUTH GERMANY

are reported to be opposed to Prussia.

PRUSSIAN SPIES.

Eight Prussian officers have been seized in Strasburg as spies.

FRENCH VOLUNTEERING.

One hundred thousand volunteers have enrolled their names in Paris and the departments.

NEUTRALITY OF BELGIUM, HOLLAND, AND RUSSIA.

BRUSSELS, July 19.—France has communicated to the powers notification that she has entered into reciprocal engagements with Belgium and Holland, insuring their neutrality. France is also in active negotiation with Russia to obtain a formal promise of neutrality.

CENSORSHIP OF TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

LONDON, July 19.—Surveillance has been established in Paris over the telegraph, which prevents the forwarding of any news unfavorable to the Government.

A PEACE DEMONSTRATION SUPPRESSED.

The authorities on Saturday night forcibly put a stop to a riotous demonstraiion of the peace party in Paris. Thousands of men waving white flags marched through the streets shouting "*Vive la Paix.*" A collision with the troops was at one time imminent. The Prefect of Police on Sunday ordered that all demonstrations in the streets should be suppressed.

AUSTRIA JOINING FRANCE.

LONDON, July 19.—It is positively asserted here to-day, on what is regarded as the highest authority, that Austria joins France against Prussia.

ITALIAN MILITARY RESERVES.

FLORENCE, July 19.—The Italian Government has called out two classes of military reserves as a precautionary measure.

THE ENGLISH PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, July 19.—In the House of Commons to-night Sir R. Seymour gave notice that he would question the Government concerning the secret treaty which is alleged to exist between France and Denmark, and also whether Prussia has declined the proposition made not long ago by France to disarm. Amendments to the Education bill were debated in committee until the adjournment.

EUGENIE DELIGHTED.

LONDON, July 19.—A special despatch to the *Times* from Paris says that Eugenie is delighted that the Prince Imperial will now see his first campaign with his father.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES..... 4'45 | MOON RISES.....11'52
SUN SETS..... 7'26 | HIGH WATER..... 6'54

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

THOMAS G. HOOD, CHRIS. J. HOFFMAN, THOMAS C. HAND, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

South America.	Rio Janeiro.	New York	June 25
Parana	London	New York	July 2
Malta	Liverpool	New York	July 5
Calabria	Liverpool	New York v B.	July 5
Italy	Liverpool	New York	July 6
Dacian	Glasgow	New York	July 6
Colorado	Liverpool	New York	July 7
City of Dublin	Liverpool	New York	July 9
Anglia	Glasgow	New York	July 9
Hanover	Havre	New York	July 9
C. of Mexico	Vera Cruz.	New York via H.	July 9

FOR EUROPE.

Java	New York	Liverpool	July 20
Colorado	New York	Liverpool	July 20
Abyssinia	New York	Liverpool	July 21
Frankfort	New York	Bremen	July 21
Cambria	New York	Glasgow	July 23
Erin	New York	Liverpool	July 23
C. of Washton.	New York	Liverpool	July 23
Lafayete	New York	Havre	July 23
Weser	New York	Bremen	July 23
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool via H.	July 26
Wisconsin	New York	Liverpool	July 27
Mannover	New York	Bremen	July 28
Parana	New York	London	July 30
France	New York	Liverpool	July 30
Anglia	New York	Glasgow	July 30
C. of Paris	New York	Liverpool	July 30
America	New York	Bremen	July 30

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Yazoo	Philadelphia.	New Orleans	July 20
Arizona	New York	Aspinwall	July 20
Columbia	New York	Havana	July 21
J. W. Everman.	Philadelphia.	Charleston	July 22
Wyoming	Philadelphia.	Savannah	July 23
St. Louis	New York	New Orleans	July 23
Merrimack	New York	Rio Janeiro, etc.	July 23
Prometheus	Philadelphia.	Charleston	July 29

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Yazoo, Catharine, New Orleans, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Steamship Volunteer, Jones, New York, J. F. Ohl.
Steamer Leopard, Hughes, Amesbury Point, Mass., John S. Hilles.
Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Brig Marine, Reed, Boston, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr J. S. Shindler, Lee, Great Egg Harbor, captain.
Schr Sarah Wood, Hickman, Boston, David Cooper.
Schr A. M. Edwards, Hinson, Richmond, Va., do.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, 69 hours from Savannah, with cotton, rice, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Passengers—F. C. Foster and wife, Miss M. Forbes, James Bradley and wife, Colonel P. Wise, E. J. Collins, Mr. J. Shaw, Mr. J. H. Guerrans, Miss Bayard, Mrs. Mary A. Bradley, Mrs. J. D. Goodall, M. Meyer and wife, Mrs. F. Cohen and child, J. S. Husbands, R. J. Freeman, C. M. Scott, W. D. Kelley, Miss M. Still, W. J. Kelley.

Steamer Anthracite, Green, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Schr G. T. Taylor, Steelman, 3 days from James River, with lumber to Collins & Co.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, July 19.—Three barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, July 19.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—

St. James, Alvin Clark, W. H. Talmage, General Foote, Sarah Ann, and San Jacinto, all with coal for New York. L. S. C.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, July 20.—The following boats left this morning in tow:—

Naomi and Ella, with lumber to Norcross & Sheets.
Fanny and Emily, and Pilot Boy, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.
C. H. Zeigler, with lumber to Taylor & Betts.
E. D. Trump & Son, with lumber to Trump & Son.
General Meade, with lumber, for Chester.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Enoch Talbot, Talbot, from Liverpool 29th ult., for Philadelphia, was passed 8th inst., lat. 51 07, long. 15 30.

Steamers City of Washington and Scotia, from Liverpool, arrived at New York yesterday. The Scotia brought 215 passengers.

Steamer Westphalia, from Havre, arrived at New York yesterday. The Westphalia reports, July 9, at P. M., in a dense fog, collided with the Norwegian brig Pravis, sinking her. The crew were saved.

Steamer Whirlwind, Sherman, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 17th inst.

Steamer Norfolk, Platt, for Philadelphia, sailed from Norfolk 16th inst.

Steamer Rattlesnake, Winnett, hence, at Providence 16th inst.

Steamer Pioneer, Shackford, from Havana 9th inst. for New York, was passed 15th, 60 miles north of Jupiter.

Steamer United States, Blanchard, at New Orleans 17th inst. from New York.

Steamer Crescent City, Norton, sailed from New Orleans 17th inst. for New York.

Steamer Achilles, Colburn, sailed from Georgetown, D. C., 18th inst., with coal for the Bay State Iron Works, Boston, Mass.

Br. steamer France, Grogan, from Liverpool July 6, via Queenstown 7th, at New York yesterday.

N. G. steamer Main, Von Oterendorn, from New York 9th instant, at Southampton yesterday for Bremen.

Bark Ann Elizabeth, Phelan, hence, at Matanzas 10th inst.

Brig Hattie, Grant, hence, at Matanzas 10th inst.

Schr Reading RR. No. 35, Mershon, hence, at Acquia Creek 16th inst.

Schrs C. W. Locke, Eva Belle, George Nevenger, and Ann S. Brown, from Boston; Helen Mar, Georgetown for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 19th inst., and all vessels sailed excepting the Helen Mar and Lizzie P. Simmons.

Schr C. S. Elmer, Corson, for Philadelphia, cleared at Mobile 14th inst., with 50 bales cotton, 1078 railroad wheels, and sundry mdse.

Schr A. C. Buckley, Buckley, hence, at Danvers 14th inst.

Schrs Fly, Carter, and Marcena Monson, Jr., Dayton, for Philadelphia, sailed from Fall River 14th instant.

Schrs Westmoreland, Price, and Geo. Fales, Hall, hence, at Providence 16th inst.

Schr L. D. Small, Tice, hence, at Danvers 14th inst.

Schr Charles H. Moller, Brown, from Boston for Philadelphia, returned to Holmes' Hole 15th inst.

Schr Anna Barton, Frink, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 17th inst.

Schrs Young Teaser, Slocum; Harriet S. Brooks, Lowe; M. M. Merriman, Babbitt, all for Philadelphia; and Breeze, Bartlett, for Trenton, sailed from Providence P. M. 15th inst.

Schrs J. B. Allen. Case, and C. S. Watson, Adams, for Philadelphia, sailed from Bath 12th inst.

Schr S. A. Reed, Reed, for Philadelphia, cleared at Calais 14th inst.

Schr Mary D. Ireland, Ireland, at Providence 16th inst. from Wilmington, N. C.

Schrs Mary A. Tyler, Tyler; Idadelle, Torre, Davis; Mary Ella, Thomas; Village Queen, Tillotson; Albert Pharo, Shourds; Paugusset, Waples, for Philadelphia; and Ripple, Conover, for Trenton, sailed from Providence 16th inst.

Schr Flight, Crowell, hence, at Portland 15th inst.

MISCELLANY.

Ship Emily Farnum, from Savannah for Peru, went ashore at Tybee knoll on Thursday night last in a blow, by dragging her anchor. She had not got off up to 6 o'clock on Saturday evening. She lies on the tail of the knoll, and has about three feet of water at low tide. She was timber-loaded, and had one anchor down when she commenced dragging.

Schr Sarah Bernice, from Musquash, N. B., for New York, at Holmes' Hole 15th, reports 7th inst., off Mount Desert Rock, during a thick fog, was run into by an unknown Millbridge schooner, and had her jibboom and cathead carried away.

Schr Nellie Tarbox, Conery, from Nevassa for New York (not Newark), put into Cienfuegos (not Havana, as reported by telegraph), 10th inst., dismasted, having been struck by a waterspout on or previous to the 6th, on which date she was spoken by brig Naid, Richardson, off Cabo Cruz.

Schr Mary and Eliza, of Calais, before reported taken into Newport, after being ashore near Beaver Tail Light, has been towed to New Bedford for repairs. Her sails and rigging have been purchased at private sale for $300. She was built at Calais in 1867, and registers 135 tons. She will need a new keel, but otherwise she has sustained but little injury. Her cargo of coal, from Hoboken, which was all saved, was sold in lots, and averaged about $5 90 per ton.

Nearly 6000 tons of shipping are being built in Thomaston this year. The firm of Samuel Watts & Co. is building a ship of 1800 tons; O'Brien, McCallum & Co. one of 1800 tons; Stetson, Gerry & Co. a bark of 800 tons; John Small one of 800 tons.

Eight Frenchmen, who were picked up at sea and carried to Boston by brig William Mason, state that they were emigrants, bound from Marseilles for Pernambuco, on bark Felix, which sprung aleak and was abandoned.

CORDAGE, ETC.

WEAVER & CO.,
ROPE MANUFACTURERS
AND
SHIP CHANDLERS,

No. 29 North WATER Street and
No. 28 North WHARVES, Philadelphia.
ROPE AT LOWEST BOSTON AND NEW YORK PRICES. 4 1

CORDAGE.
Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage
At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.
EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,
Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.
Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N DELAWARE Avenue.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between EDMUND LEVERING and RICHARD NORRIS, under the style and firm of "Levering & Norris," is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business of the above firm will be settled by RICHARD NORRIS, at No. 2029-35 MARKET Street, to whom all claims will be presented for settlement and payments made

EDMUND LEVERING,
RICHARD NORRIS.

PHILADELPHIA, June 30, 1870. 7 1 fw6t*

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
No. 706 CHESNUT Street.
11 2

USE
CHAMBERS'
STAR
INK.
EVANS, STODDART & CO.,
No. 740 SANSOM Street.
7 9 fmwlm

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE
FOR
NEW YORK
SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY,
are now receiving freight at
5 cents per 100 pounds,
2 cents per foot, or 1-2 cent per gallon, ship option.
INSURANCE ¼ OF 1 PER CENT.
Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.
No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than 50 cents.
The Line would call attention of merchants generally to the fact that hereafter the regular shippers by this line will be charged only 10 cents per 100 lbs., or 4 cents per foot, during the winter seasons.
For further particulars apply to
JOHN F. OHL,
28 PIER 19, NORTH WHARVES.

FOR TEXAS PORTS.
THE STEAMSHIP YAZOO
WILL SAIL FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT,
On WEDNESDAY, July 20, at 8 A. M.
Through bills of lading given in connection with Morgan's lines from New Orleans to Mobile, Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca, and Brazos, at as low rates as by any other route.
Through bills of lading also given to all points on the Mississippi river, between New Orleans and St. Louis, in connection with the St. Louis and New Orleans Packet Company.
For further information apply to
WILLIAM L. JAMES,
General Agent,
7 11 8t No. 130 S. THIRD Street.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.
The YAZOO will sail for New Orleans direct, on Wednesday, July 20.
The YAZOO will sail from New Orleans, via Havana on Friday July 1.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to Mobile, Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca, and Brazos, and to all points on the Mississippi rivers, between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red River freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.
WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.
The WYOMING will sail from Savannah on Saturday, July 23, at 8 A. M.
The TONAWANDA will sail for Savannah on Saturday, July 23.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.
SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.
The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Tuesday, July 19, at 4 P. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Saturday, July 9th.
Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.
Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington, at as low rates as by any other route.
Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent.
6 15 No. 130 South THIRD Street.

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.
ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.
This line is now composed of the following first-class Steamships, sailing from PIER 17, below Spruce street, on FRIDAY of each week at 8 A. M.:—
ASHLAND, 800 tons, Captain Crowell.
J. W. EVERMAN, 692 tons, Captain Hinckley.
PROMETHEUS, 600 tons, Captain Gray.
JULY, 1870.
Prometheus, Friday, July 1.
J. W. Everman, Friday, July 8.
Prometheus, Friday, July 15.
J. W. Everman, Friday, July 22.
Prometheus, Friday, July 29.
Through bills of lading given to Columbia, S. C., the interior of Georgia, and all points South and Southwest.
Freights forwarded with promptness and despatch. Rates as low as by any other route.
Insurance one-half per cent., effected at the office in first-class companies.
No freight received nor bills of lading signed after 3 P. M. on day of sailing.
SOUDER & ADAMS, Agents,
No. 3 DOCK Street,
Or WILLIAM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES.
WILLIAM A. COURTENAY, Agent in Charleston. 6 24

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.
Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insure at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
State Room accommodations for passengers.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 15

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of Washington, Saturday, July 23, at 2 P. M.
City of Antwerp (via Halifax), Tuesday, July 26, at 1 P. M.
City of Paris, Saturday, July 30, at 7 A. M.
City of London, Saturday, August 6, at 2 P. M. and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38
To Halifax	20	To Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the company's office,
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.; Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 8th instant, leaving daily as usual.
THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York North, East, or West, free of commission.
Freights received at low rates.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & Co., Agents,
No. 12 South DELAWARE Avenue.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 2 46

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.
SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES,
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.
The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.
Through in twenty-four hours.
Goods forwarded to any point free of commission.
Freights taken on accommodating terms.
Apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
14 No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
Captain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
Office, No. 12 South Wharves, Philadelphia. 4 11

UMBRELLAS—CHEAPEST IN THE CITY. DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 10 18 mthf

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.
Office southeast corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1869.

$300,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties	$216,000·00
100,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	107,750·00
50,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	60,000·00
100,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	113,250·00
100,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	100,925·00
100,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	92,000·00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	450·00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds	23,625·00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
20,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000·00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270·00
12,500 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000·00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3,900·00
10,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	7,500·00
$46,900 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	$46,900·00
$1,231,400 Par. Cost, $1,215,622·27. Market value,	$1,255,270·0
Real Estate	35,000·00
Bills Receivable for Insurances made	925,700·75
Balances due at Agencies:— Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	85,097·26
Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4700. Estimated value	2,740·20
Cash in Bank $168,318·88	
Cash in Drawer 972·26	169,291·14
	$1,852,100·04

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Theophilus Paulding,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade.
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
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Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvain,
Hugh Craig,	H. Frank Robinson,
John D. Taylor,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg.
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William C. Houston,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 1 1

Life Insurance for the People!
HOMESTEAD
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF PENNSYLVANIA,
OFFICE:
No. 701 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
To place Life Insurance within reach of all, has adopted a system of
MONTHLY PAYMENT OF PREMIUMS
Peculiarly adapted to the ability of ALL WORKING FOR SALARIES OR WAGES.
Special attention is called to this Company's
GRADUATING POLICY,
An original feature, designed to protect shareholders in Building Associations, and all others who have borrowed money or purchased property payable in instalments extending over a series of years, by CANCELLING any balance of indebtedness remaining UNPAID in case of DEATH.
THIS COMPANY ISSUES
All the ordinary forms of Life and Endowment Policies at low rates of Premium, on the Participating Plan, with but few restrictions as to occupation, and NONE AS TO TRAVEL OR RESIDENCE.
Pamphlets containing full information may be obtained at the Company's office.
WILLIAM M. SEYFERT, President.
LAURENCE MYERS, Vice-President. R. W. DORPHLEY, Secretary.
B. E. DAVIS, Superintendent of Agencies. [4 9 6m
Active and responsible men wanted as Agents.

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Jan. 1, '70, $2,825,731 67
CAPITAL..... $400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS. 2,425,731·67
INCOME FOR 1870, $810,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1869, $144,908·42.
Losses paid since 1829 over
$5,500,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.
The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.
DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary. [2 19
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

FIRE ASSOCIATION.
INCORPORATED MARCH 27, 1820.
OFFICE,
NO. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET
INSURE
BUILD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY,
From Loss by Fire (in the City of Philadelphia only).
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,732·25.
TRUSTEES.

WM. H. HAMILTON,	CHARLES F. BOWER,
JOHN CARROW,	JESSE LIGHTFOOT,
GEORGE I. YOUNG,	ROBT. SHOEMAKER,
JOS. R. LYNDALL,	PETER ARMBRUSTER,
LEVI P. COATS,	M. H. DICKINSON,
SAMUEL SPARHAWK,	PETER WILLIAMSON,
	JOSEPH E. SCHELL.

WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM T. BUTLER, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNITED AMERICAN MECHANICS' HALL, FOURTH and GEORGE Streets.
A GRAND COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT for the benefit of Mr. WILLIAM FALLOWFIELD, the blind Pianist and Vocalist,
TUESDAY EVENING, July 26.
On this occasion the following gentlemen have kindly volunteered to appear:—E. L. Batchelor, Pianist; John Baker, Baritone; James Fielding, Miniature Organ; William Pulman, Violinist; W. Markward, the Renowned Comic; Charles Drew, Balladist; Thomas Lachall, Champion Bone Player; Ed. Chew, Celebrated Clog Dancer; William Fallowfield, Blind Vocalist.

Come and stretch forth a hand like a brother,
Remember that life's but a span,
'Tis our duty to help one another,
And do a good turn when we can.

Admission Tickets, 25 cents. Doors open at o'clock; Concert commences at 8. 7 12 12t

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS (LARGE HALL), S. W. corner TENTH and CHESNUT Streets, THURSDAY EVENING, July 21, 1870. Complimentary benefit to B. F. DUANE, "N. T. K.," tendered him by his Philadelphia friends, when he will appear in his Musical Melange, entitled NINETY MINUTES IN KUEER KOMPANY. Doors unklosed at 7; kommence at 8. 7 20 2t

PENNSYLVANIA POLYTECHNIC AND ANATOMICAL M

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1870.

SUICIDE OF THE FRENCH MINISTER

A DESPATCH from Washington announces that Prevost-Paradol, the newly-appointed French Minister, committed suicide at one o'clock this morning. The only explanation given of this extraordinary event is that he has been very busily engaged since his arrival in the United States, and that the oppressive heat, combined with his exhausting labors, produced a temporary mental alienation, during which he sought death in the high old Roman fashion. This explanation may be correct, and in support of it the fact is worthy of notice that weather like that to which sweltering American humanity has been subjected during the last few days is more insupportable to newly-arrived and unacclimated foreigners than to our own citizens. We are strongly inclined to believe, however, that no speculations on this sad and delicate subject can be complete which do not take cognizance of the moral causes that were only too well calculated to fill the soul of the departed diplomat with gloom and despondency. There is no man living, except perhaps Rochefort, who has said more bitter things of Napoleon, and who has cherished a deeper hatred and contempt for his whole character and policy, than Prevost-Paradol. Of all political summersaults that by which he became the confidential agent of a man on whom he had showered every form of abuse is one of the most remarkable. We know of nothing in the annals of political literature more cutting and contemptuous than the famous "stable-boy" article which is referred to elsewhere.

The mutual concession involved in the appointment of the author of this article by the Napoleonic stable-boy was no doubt more keenly felt by the Minister than the monarch. The latter could console himself with the reflection that the skilful pen which had assailed him would henceforth be devoted to his service, while the former could not forget that this new task involved deep self-abasement. It is but just to the memory of Paradol to assume that in undertaking it he was influenced by the belief that a new era was about to be opened in the empire, and that he would help to liberalize French institutions instead of becoming the slave of a tyrannical system. While he was crossing the ocean, however, new complications suddenly arose that changed the character of his duties here and the face of politics in the land he left behind. A war was suddenly precipitated by the act of the master whom he had so thoroughly despised, against the better judgment, apparently, of Paradol's official friend, Ollivier, and clearly against the open remonstrance of Paradol's old preceptor, M. Thiers. The brutal instincts of the stable-boy had once more impelled him to adopt a policy that will entail endless misery upon his beautiful mistress, France, and that may involve himself and all his chosen favorites in hopeless ruin. To a mind keen in its perception of these features of the new complication, and, perhaps, of many others of a still more irritating character, which are only understood by those who are familiar with official secrets, the unanimity of American feeling in behalf of Prussia must have been specially disheartening. Paradol had been a great admirer of this country, and had warmly espoused the cause of the North during the Rebellion, so that he had a just claim upon our kindly regard which was well calculated to insure for himself, personally, an enthusiastic reception in all loyal American circles. He could scarcely fail, in turn, to be deeply depressed by the fact that the people of whom he thought so well instinctively pronounced an adverse judgment upon the late movements of Napoleon. And if the conviction suddenly flashed upon him that the underlying idea of the stable-boy in sending him to America was to trick him into an involuntary use of his presumed personal influence in this country to strengthen a premeditated policy of which he (Paradol) was ignorant at the time he assumed official chains, it is not difficult to understand the intense desire of a gifted and sensitive nature to seek relief from such a position at any cost.

THE CASE OF CONSTABLE McMULLIN.

JOHN MCMULLIN is a constable, and he is, moreover, inspired with an exceedingly exalted opinion of his own personal and official importance. Until yesterday he evidently imagined that a constable was a law unto himself, and that he was endowed with all the prerogatives of judge, jury, and prosecuting attorney combined, with a general roving commission as an administrator of public justice according to the lights that had been vouchsafed to him. Constable McMullin, however, was convinced of the very mistaken view he had taken of his own importance as a representative of the legal dignity of this Commonwealth by a fine of $300 imposed by Judge Paxson for his refusal to obey a writ of habeas corpus, and a commitment to the insalubrious confines of the County Prison until he shall find it convenient to pay the money. It appears that a citizen and his wife and children were on their way to the grand jury to testify in a case of burglary, in obedience to a subpœna. They were overtaken by Constable McMullin, however, who arrested the woman on a charge of perjury, and on being remonstrated with, replied that he did not care for the subpœna, and qualifying his remark with an expletive that belongs to what Charles Reade calls the "dash dialect," and which, by common consent, is banished from polite society. The woman was accordingly taken before an alderman, with considerable rough usage, it is said, and sent to the station-house. The husband stated the particulars of the arrest to the court, and a writ of habeas corpus was forthwith issued commanding McMullin to produce the woman. This he refused to do, and supplemented a recommendation to the Judge and District Attorney to visit the shades below by remarking, "My wishes shall be complied with." The Judge did not agree with Constable McMullin about the expediency of taking the trip suggested, especially during the present altitudinous state of the thermometer, and he also apparently considered the remark as an additional disrespect to the court. The excuse of the Constable that he did not understand the writ was not accepted, the Judge very properly remarking that the offense was a grave one, and that no plea of ignorance would answer, for a constable who did not know the nature of a writ of habeas corpus was not fit to hold the office.

This case embodied a flagrant contempt for the court, and it therefore secured an amount of publicity that otherwise would not have attached to it; but it is not by any means the first instance of officers taking the law into their own hands in utter violation of the rights of citizens. McMullin's remark, "My wishes shall be complied with," was the assertion of an insolent self-sufficiency and a consciousness of a power to give annoyance that is characteristic of too many of the class of petty officials to which he belongs; and while the constables are entitled to the aid not only of the courts but of all good citizens when they are doing their duty, all citizens, no matter how humble they may be, have a right to claim exemption from insult and unlawful arrest at their hands. The refusal of McMullin to obey the writ of habeas corpus and the insolent language he used merited even a greater punishment than he received, but it is probably enough to teach him that we are not quite ready just yet to recognize the higher law of the constabulary, and that the next time he is served with a writ of habeas corpus it will be the part of discretion for him to obey it.

THE FREE PUBLIC BATHS.

THROUGH the exertions of the Bedford street missionary two bathing tanks have been got into operation in the building adjoining the mission house, and they have already been used by a great number of both sexes, who, without such facilities, could never have been induced to pay attention to personal cleanliness. That these baths will exert a potent influence in favor of the moral as well as the physical regeneration of the Bedford street district cannot be doubted, and the missionary regards them as among the most important of his auxiliaries in the work of Christianizing the heathen of that region. But while through individual enterprise and exertion the Bedford street baths have been established, it seems from present appearances that the free public baths on the Delaware and Schuylkill, about which there has been so much talk, are not likely to be of much use to the public during the season when they are most needed. Councils, after discussing the subject until they had exhausted it, finally agreed to appropriate the money necessary, and plans were prepared and adopted, so that there seemed to be every probability that the baths would be provided in time for the hot weather. The summer is more than half over now, however, and still the work is delayed; and thousands of men, women, and children who are unprovided with bathing facilities at home, who cannot afford to pay for baths, and who are prohibited by law from taking a dip in either of our rivers, are deprived of a means of preserving health and comfort that they are justly entitled to. It is not necessary that the bath-houses should be very ornate affairs, and it ought not to require any great expenditure of either time or money to construct substantial wooden sheds that will answer every purpose. There has been ample time since the money for the free public baths was voted by Councils to put them in operation, and the very large and important class who are immediately interested have a right to complain that through the negligence of somebody they are cut off from a legitimate enjoyment during the hot weather, as well as from a sanitary agent the value of which cannot be estimated at any pecuniary valuation.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* holds out an inducement for A. J. to settle in London. It says:—"A correspondent of the Knoxville (Tennessee) *Chronicle* mentions a rumor that the ex-President Johnson is about to go into the mercantile business and open a wholesale and retail store in Greenville. Another report states that he is coming to Europe. It is, however, considered more likely that he will commence business at Greenville, inasmuch as his former position as President is likely to secure him a large amount of patronage even from those 'whose sympathies and respect he was unable to command while fulminating his veto messages at the White House.' If these anticipations should not be realized, and ex-President Johnson should find business slack at Greenville, we can assure him that there is a very good opening for a really honest grocer in London. If he would really give us good weight, let us have unadulterated articles, and not charge exorbitant prices, we should all rush to his shop, which would be as successful as the Civil Service stores in Long-acre and the Haymarket. We only ask that he may let us know beforehand what it is we are buying. If he has a fancy for selling disgusting compounds, by all means let him do so, only let them be labelled accordingly. When we ask for tea, we really want tea. If we wanted dust, dirt, and sloe-leaves, we would ask for them separately, and mix them ourselves. We might also point out to him that if, on the other hand, he intends to adopt the adulterative system, he will find facilities for carrying it on in this country unsurpassed anywhere else. Unfortunately there is so much competition in the adulterating business that a new-comer has little chance of success. It takes some little time to become a thorough rascal, and to be able to over-adulterate and undersell fellow-tradesmen in England."

OBITUARY.

Lucien Anatole Prevost-Paradol.

The death by suicide, at one o'clock this morning, at Washington, of M. Prevost-Paradol, the French Minister, will create a profound sensation not only in this country, but, in view of the struggle going on in Europe, throughout the civilized world. Such an event is unprecedented in the history of this country, and perhaps in that of the world. The possible causes which led to the tragedy are discussed elsewhere, and it only remains for us to refer, in this connection, to M. Prevost-Paradol's career. On the 11th instant we published a long and elaborate sketch of his life, but the manner of his death was so sudden and summary that a passing interest demands a repetition of its leading points.

Lucien Anatole Prevost-Paradol was the son of a French naval engineer and a talented lady connected with the Comedie Francaise Theatre, and was born at Paris on the 8th of August, 1829. His education was commenced at the College Bourbon, where at an early age he displayed distinguished abilities, and succeeded in gaining a number of the highest prizes. Afterwards he entered the Ecole Normale, from which he graduated in 1851, securing, when but twenty-two years old, the prize for eloquence from the Academie Francaise for his "Eloge de Bernardin Saint-Pierre." The degree of Doctor in Letters was conferred upon him in 1855 as a qualification for a professorship, and the same year he was appointed to the chair of French Literature at the University of Aix, in Provence

Having a decided inclination, however, for journalism, he abandoned his professorship in 1856 to become an editorial writer on the *Journal des Debats*, with which he remained in connection up to the time of his appointment as Minister to the United States, with the exception of a few months in 1860, when he occupied an editorial position on the *Presse*. At the time he became connected with the *Journal des Debats*, which was the recognized organ of the Orleanist party, that party was struggling for existence, one writer after another having attempted and failed to keep it afloat by waging as bitter a warfare upon the Napoleonic *regime* as was possible without subjecting it to fatal attentions from the Government. The new editor's position was therefore one of extreme difficulty, but he entered upon it with such earnestness that his success was complete. With consummate skill he assaulted the Government and all its belongings, yet in such an adroit, insinuating way that his attacks were all the more galling, because they were too carefully phrased to present a tangible point for a warning from the Government. He became a contributor also to other journals, especially to the *Courrier du Dimanche*, a Sunday journal, in which he was given a freer hand, and attracted great attention by the violent and sarcastic vain in which he combated the pretensions of the Government. This sheet was continually under the displeasure of the Government, and was warned eight times, suspended twice, condemned once, and finally, not longer ago than 1866, suppressed for publishing an article by M. Prevost Paradol entitled *Le "Pale-frenier"* or "Stable-Boy," in which occurred the following remarkable passage:—

"France is a beautiful court lady, beloved by the most gallant men, who has run away to live with a stable boy. She is despoiled, beaten, debased more and more every day. But it can't be helped; she has come to like it, and cannot be wrested from her worthless lover."

His articles in the *Journal des Debats* also at length became so vexatious that it is said the Government resolved upon its suppression without preferring any specific charges, but simply for "reasons of state." This desperate course was not resorted to, however, as the proprietors preferred a modification of its policy to its annihilation.

So for a long time the name of M. Prevost-Paradol ceased to appear at the end of the political articles, his contributions being restricted to literary subjects, but displaying such a high order of ability that there was sufficient demand for the reproduction of the greater portion of them in permanent book form. Indeed, throughout his journalistic career he found time to write several works. The most noticeable of these was a political pamphlet, given to the world in 1860, under the title of "Les Anciens Partis." In this he assailed the Government so recklessly that he was subjected to a prosecution by it, the result of the trial being a month's incarceration and the payment of a fine of one thousand francs. In 1857 he published a work entitled "Du Role de la Famille dans l'Education," which was "crowned" by the French Academy, and on the 7th of April, 1865, he was elected a member of that body, the highest goal to which a literary man in France can attain. In May, 1867, he received still another substantial recognition of his literary standing and abilities by being appointed one of the committee of five members of the Academy to superintend a new edition of the "Historical Dictionary of the French Language." His position as permanent chairman of this committee he resigned just before his departure from Paris.

Although obliged for a time to relax his political efforts in the *Journal des Debats*, his reputation and fortune as a writer were so well established at the time he was forced into purely literary labors that he gradually resumed his former line of writing, and by the combination of elegance, force, and truth, contributed in no small degree towards bringing about that healthy sentiment in the public opinion of the country which culminated, at the close of 1869, in the elevation of his warm personal friend M. Ollivier to the Premiership. The progress of "liberty under the empire" caused the gradual disintegration of the Orleanist party, and at the same time threw M. Prevost-Paradol into the following of Ollivier, in whose peculiar views on "constitutional liberty" he had professed to acquiesce for some time past. The advent of the *Tiers Parti* to power found him, professedly at least, in full harmony with it and its leaders, and when M. Ollivier was called to the head of the ministry, he acquiesced in the new order of things, and his name was soon discussed in official circles as that of a suitable person for high office under the constitutional *regime*. Indeed, in a work published about two years ago, entitled "La Nouvelle France," he had already committed himself to the support of the recent policy of the Emperor, which the course of events was already foreshadowing, and had sketched with his accustomed brilliancy the prospects and destiny of the country, insisting especially upon the point that it was the mission of France to crush the rising power of Prussia, which threatened to trample out the independent States of Europe in its colossal strides.

At the elections of 1863 he had presented himself as a candidate for the Corps Legislatif from the sixth circumscription of Paris, but only to sustain a defeat. His political career was therefore still restricted to journalism up to the date of his appointment as Minister to the United States. Despite the bitterness of his previous assaults upon the empire, his accordance with the views of his friend, M. Ollivier, rendered his entrance into the service of the Emperor under the new *regime* possible, and perhaps natural if not consistent, and his selection for the mission to the United States was the result of his well-known sentiments towards this country. Having a perfect command of the English language, and having long been familiar with the peculiar institutions of Great Britain, for which he professed the highest admiration, he enjoyed better facilities than most prominent Frenchmen for analyzing and comprehending the nature of our institutions. Throughout the recent war of the Rebellion he was a firm, consistent, and enthusiastic friend of the Union cause, and in the columns of the *Journal des Debats* frequently gave that cause the effective support of his brilliant and trenchant pen. The tragic death of Mr. Lincoln, especially, called forth the fulness of his sympathy with the Union cause, and in the columns of the *Journal des Debats* he eulogized the life and character of the martyred President in eloquent words. Although published by us only a week ago, the closing words of this eulogy will bear repetition here. M. Prevost-Paradol wrote:—

"He could display with some degree of pride aloft and triumphant that Union flag which had been twice entrusted to him, and which he had preserved through so many perils. It is at the moment that he is struck that the unforeseen blood resounds so grievously in the hearts of all honest men in the Old as in the New World. The Romans have held in pious reverence the memory of a certain Fabius Dorso, who, during the siege of Rome by the Gauls, passed slowly through the enemy's lines, carrying with him respectfully the necessary offerings for a sacrifice which was to be offered in a day and at a place fixed. It is in a very similar manner that this honest man has pursued his course for more than four years, holding religiously in his hands as a sacred deposit the threatened existence of his country. Less fortunate than Fabius Dorso, he has fallen at the very foot of the altar, and covered it with his blood. But his work was done, and the spectacle of a rescued republic was what he could look upon with consolation when his eyes were closing in death. Moreover, he has not lived alone for his country, since he leaves to every one in the world to whom liberty and justice are dear a great remembrance and a pure example."

M. Prevost-Paradol's appointment as Minister to the United States was first discussed by the French Government soon after M. Ollivier came into power, and in February the appointment was finally decided upon. There were some difficulties in the way, however, and it was not announced officially until the 15th of June. Many of the Paris journals, liberal and imperial alike, abused him and the Government because of it, but from other sources he received warm congratulations and endorsement, the American residents of Paris especially being highly gratified by the selection. On the 2d inst., while Europe was reposing in perfect peace, he left France, and on his arrival at New York, on the 13th, he was startled and doubtless stupefied to find the Continent in the first throes of a terrific struggle—that very struggle between France and Prussia which he had predicted two years before. On Saturday last he was formally presented to the President by M. Berthemy, his predecessor at the head of the legation, receiving a hearty welcome, as, indeed, he had already received from all sections and sources in the country. As we write, the particulars of his death have not been received by telegraph from the capital. They will be eagerly awaited, not only in this country but in France. The death, in the course of nature, of such a man as M. Prevost-Paradol is a general misfortune; the death of such a man by his own hand is a circumstance of unusual painfulness.

M. Berthemy, his predecessor, has not yet left the country, having intended to sail from New York on Saturday next. His departure will doubtless be delayed by orders from Paris, as the French Emperor cannot afford to be without a responsible and trusted representative at Washington at this critical time.

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For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

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THE FRENCH SCHOOL OF WAR.

Napoleon's Veteran Leaders—Their Services in the Past—Algiers, the Crimea, and Italy.

The African campaigns which found the first field of active military duty for Marshals MacMahon, Canrobert, Bazaine, Vaillant, Forey, Randon, Changarnier, Lebœuf, and Count Palikao, followed the descent on Algiers by the French, caused like the present war by an affront to the French Minister. A new generation had arisen since the wars of the First Empire, and the young soldiers welcomed the field of adventure which Africa presented. The French occupation of Algiers met with little effective opposition from the Turks, but it aroused the fierce, independent spirit of the native tribes, resulting, for a time, on the part of the French, in the shedding of rivers of blood and the spending of millions of treasure, without securing little more of the soil than their own garrisons. In 1851, the officers who are now the veterans of the French army found themselves confronted by the daring chieftain Abd-el-Kader, and for seventeen years this extraordinary man defended with resolute bravery and masterly skill his native land against the invaders. The nature of the campaigns in which the officers named took part, as well as others destined to be eminent before the close of hostilities, may be realized from some of the leading incidents. Marshal Clausel was sent, after some years of very indecisive fighting, with instructions to crush the Emir at one blow, who, on his part, fully alive to all that was going on, was not slow to meet his enemies. He promulgated the most terrible denunciations against all who should be found siding with the French or supplying them with provisions; the consequence of which was that the French garrisons and outposts were almost starved, and could not obtain food except by foray, in which friend and foe were treated precisely alike. The Emir mustered upwards of 50,000 men, and by his manœuvres succeeded in postponing the French advance until the wet season. It was not until November that the French arrived at Oran, on their march against Mascara. Mostaganem and Arzend were strongly garrisoned, and Clausel advanced into the enemy's country with 13,000 men. After several days of constant fighting, he succeeded in reaching Mascara, and avenged himself on Abd-el-Kader by reducing it to a heap of ruins. This wretched exploit achieved, the French were obliged to retreat again. They next took Tlemcen in January, 1836, and garrisoned it, and then returned to Oran. But although they defeated the Kabyles in a battle, the indefatigable Emir harassed their retreat, which they only effected after severe losses. This murderous and savage mode of warfare, which was nothing more than a system of forays, was without practical result to the French. As soon as the army had retired the inhabitants of Tlemcen rose upon the French garrison, their convoys were cut off, and General Arlanges, the second in command, was ordered to established a fortified camp on the Tafna, for the purpose of covering Tlemcen and keeping open the communications between that post and the districts favorable to the French. In this advance he was attacked by the Emir and 10,000 Arabs, and driven back on his fortified camp, where he was shut up and compelled to remain until relieved by Bugeaud at the head of 4000 men. Soon after Bugeaud gained an important victory over the Emir, which for a time repressed his efforts against the invaders. In warfare like this, the present leading generals in the French army commenced their active military career. It was calculated to accustom them to the horrors of war, to make them equal to trying emergencies, and to render them capable of enduring all the fatigues attendant on fighting in mountainous country and under a burning sun.

The Crimean campaign next called to the field the veterans of the French army. The armies of the allies effected a landing at the Bay of Enfratonia, September 14, 1854. On their southward march toward Sebastopol they encountered the Russian forces, commanded by Prince Mentchikoff, on the banks of the Alma. A bloody battle was fought September 20, in which the Russians were compelled to retreat. On September 25 the British forces seized Balaklava, and on October 9 the regular siege of the southern portion of Sebastopol commenced, the Russians having sunk vessels in the entrance to the harbor, and thus rendered the city inaccessible by maritime force. On October 25 and November 5 the Russians vainly attempted to annihilate the besieging force in the battles of Balaklava and Inkermann, but afterwards confined themselves mainly to the defense; theis frequent sorties being intended more to harass andr retard the siege than to relieve the place definitely. At Inkermann, where Canrobert won special distinction, the Russians lost in killed 3011, and wounded 5997; the English 462 killed and 2143 wounded; the French 389 killed and 1337 wounded. Among the sorties which marked the further progress of the siege, some assumed almost the character of regular field battles; for instance, an unsuccessful attack of the French upon a new redoubt; their first assault upon the Malakoff and Redan (June 18, 1855), and the battle of the Tchernaya (August 16), in which the Russians, numbering 50,000 infantry and 6000 cavalry, made a last effort to break the aggressive force of the enemy. The trenches having been driven so near the Russian defensive works that another assault could be ventured, the final bombardment was opened September 5, and lasted for three days. On September 8 the Malakoff and Redan were stormed and taken by the Allies after a desperate struggle, and the siege was virtually ended. In this campaign the present leading French officers first engaged in war on a large scale, conducted with all the resources which the ablest engineers and inventors could afford, and demanding the most desperate valor in order to insure success.

The Italian war offered the French army employment on the historic field of Napoleon's campaigns. The first engagement with the Austrian forces was near Montebello, where their left wing was defeated. The allies being on the point of outflanking their right wing (battles of Palestro, May 31 and June 1), they recrossed the Ticino, and were routed in the great open battle of Magenta, June 4. Without risking a defense of the lines of the Odda and Oglio rivers, they retreated to the line of the Mincio. There, in the great battle of Solferino, they were defeated June 24, and peace soon followed. This was, with the exception of the Mexican campaign, in which Marshal Bazaine was conspicuous, the last conflict in which the French Marshals had an opportunity of engaging in warfare on an extensive scale.

PRUSSIA BEFORE THE WAR.

Widespread Discontent in North Germany with the Military Organizations—The People Muttering Under the Iron Hand of Bismarck.

From a letter to the New York *Tribune*, dated Berlin, June 29, several days before the war cloud gathered over Europe, we take the following interesting extracts:—

"Within the last two years discontent has steadily been growing up in North Germany with the burdens that are imposed by the military organization. As the Diet will acquire control of the army budget next year, by the expiration at that time of the annual appropriation fixed by the Constitution for the present establishment, the question of partially relieving the people from this burden is the chief one discussed in the election campaign that has just opened. The conflict which arose in Prussia in 1859 was chiefly because the new organization of that year had no legal authority, the representatives for that reason year after year refusing to recognize it in settling the budget. Precisely the same conflict cannot now arise, for the Constitution of North Germany has itself created the present establishment; and the Diet, in attempting to procure a reduction of the army, cannot hold the advantageous position of resisting encroachments on their rights; it must acquire a control over the army itself, which, under the Constitution, it cannot directly exercise. The Constitution provides for general liability to military service, including three years in the regular army, four years in the reserve corps, and five years in the *Landwehr*, and for the annual payment of 225 thalers per head of the army on a peace footing, at present subject to the control of the King, as Commander-in-Chief of the Federal forces, but after the 31st of December, 1871, payable into the Federal treasury.

"Upon the increase of population the present rate of one per cent. of the population will not apply to the future, and the number of the army will not grow with the growth of the population, but the right of fixing a new percentage is reserved for the usual course of legislation, which must conform to the constitutional provisions respecting the general liability to military service. However, until a law is agreed upon, the separate States must continue to pay over into the Federal treasury the proportion at present established. The principal change that will be brought about at the end of 1871 concerns the disbursements for the army, for thereafter they must be voted every year in the settlement of the budget, as all other expenses. Thus it will be seen that as far as regards the organization of the army the provisions of the Constitution are sufficiently indefinite to give those who wish its reduction a plausible groun for attempting to acquire such a control over it as may enable them to carry out their purpose; they claim that this organization terminates with 1871, and can then once more oe brought in question. This doctrine is contested by the Government with the assertion that this organization of the army was chiefly intended to obtain permanency through the preliminary trial during the transition period, and that the Diet has no right to abuse its right over the budget by attempting to obtain a reorganization of the army, asserting that "no prudent, patriotic man would lend his support to a plan for calling in question institutions upon which the strength and security of our national commonwealth, and thereby the welfare, the industrial interests and prosperity of the people, are established."

"It is mainly those in whose interest it is claimed that these institutions are maintained who fail to recognize their beneficial results. The tendency in most of the industrial classes is toward the organization of parties hostile to the military establishment of the country. While hitherto the chief opposition to the army was made by the Progressives, now there is no liberal party except the National Liberals who support the present organization. Very great dissatisfaction with the National party has arisen, and it is probable that in the next elections they will lose considerably to the more extreme parties; but it now seems very doubtful which of these will profit most by the loss of the National Liberals."

POOR FRANCE!

Lord Clarendon, the Empress Eugenie and the Prince Imperial.

The *Journal Officiel* the other day, contained the announcement that the Court would go into mourning for eight days, beginning with Sunday, July 3, for Jerome Bonaparte Patterson, who died recently at Baltimore. Meanwhile, no official announcement has been made as to when, if ever, the Court will go into mourning for the Empress' father, who also died a short time ago. If it is possible to speak with certainty on such a matter at any time, it may be permitted us to believe that in the death of Lord Clarendon the present Empress of the French has the right to mourn a father, who, although the fact was a notorious one both in England and France, never, so great was his modesty, allowed himself to claim in public that distinguished honor. From all that I can learn this story has the strongest claims to be believed. It is not of the same category as the tales that give so many and so noble fathers (to say nothing of the ignoble ones, like General Fleury for example), to the poor little Prince Imperial; it is said to be believed in high places. For my part, if it be true, I think the Empress happy, that if she cannot and she certainly cannot be congratulated on her mother, she may at least take some comfort in knowing that she had a father she needn't be ashamed of. But what a Court, where rake as you may in the annals of either side of the house you come upon nothing but such stories as these!—*Paris Cor. N. Y. Tribune.*

CITY ITEMS.

SUMMER CLOTHING,
ALL KINDS.
BETTER IN EVERY WAY, AND
LOWER IN PRICE
THAN ANY OTHER READY-MADE STOCK
IN PHILADELPHIA.
Half-way Between Fifth and Sixth Sts. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET.

AS MANY OF THE COMPLAINTS OF CHILDREN originate from the irritation and the derangements caused by worms, a remedy that will effectually rid the system of these pests is well calculated to be of great benefit, and to be frequently required in every family. Dr. D. Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge is such a preparation, not only certain to destroy worms, but most excellent for the purposes of a General Tonic, strengthening the stomach and digestion, and dissipating any febrile tendency in the system. In Dyspepsia, young and old will find it equally effective, and, altogether, no remedy of more general application could be kept in the household. Sold everywhere. Small size, 37 cents; double size, 50 cents per bottle.

OUR CONCLUSION.—As far as we are able to judge (and we have given the subject no little consideration and attention), the conclusions to which the scientific world, the press and the public have arrived with regard to Rand's SEA MOSS FARINE are founded on incontrovertible facts; and we have no hesitation in warmly recommending the article to our readers as an essential to the economic cuisine, and as a genuine luxury. To dyspeptics, invalids, and all those requiring a light and delicate food, we feel assured it will prove an invaluable blessing. In fact, we can hardly say too much in favor of this most delicious and palatable food. It will be found for sale by all of our druggists and grocers; and if you care to have a delicious dessert, do not go home without a package.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 28 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

ONE of the most delightful places of summer resort to be found anywhere in the country is at North Wales, on the line of the North Pennsylvania Railroad. The North Wales Hotel, which has been lately remodelled and furnished in elegant style, is now receiving boarders for the season. The proprietor (Abel Lukens) is well known to very many persons as just the man for the place.

FAMILIES VISITING BOSTON can find no better accommodations than a suite of rooms at the AMERICAN HOUSE, with bath-rooms, closets, etc. Close to principal places of business and amusement.

THE PHILADELPHIA UPHOLSTERY of Messrs. Albertson & Co., No. 1435 Chesnut street, employs skilful workmen at every branch of the business. Low prices and promptness.

NEVERMORE can the coarse, gritty tooth powders and tooth-destroying chemical fluids find a place on the toilets of sensible people. The fragrant and preservative SOZODONT has superseded them all.

"SPALDING'S GLUE" mends Furniture, Toys, Crockery, all ornamental work.

SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, Ten dollars cash. Balance in monthly instalments. O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

NEW STYLE PICTURE.—The German Chromos made A. K. P. Trask, No. 40 N. Eighth street. They must be seen to be admired.

DIED.

CALDWELL.—On the morning of the 19th instant, at Woodbury, N. J., ACSAH, wife of James B. Caldwell, of Davenport, Iowa.

The funeral will take place on Friday, the 22d instant, from Christ Church, Woodbury, N. J., at 10 o'clock A. M., to which the relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited, without further notice.

COCHRAN.—Suddenly, July 20, 1870, ALICE ARMSTRONG, eldest daughter of Henry S. and Emily G. Cochran, aged 8 years and 2 months.

GARTLAND.—On the 20th instant, JAMES FREDRICK, son of Simon and Caroline Gartland, in the 5th year of his age. Residence No. 35 S. Thirteenth street.

HORNER.—On the 18th instant, SAMUEL HORNER, Sr., in the 77th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 575 East Cumberland street, Kensington, on Thursday, the 21st instant, at 3 o'clock P. M. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

MCCREIGHT.—Suddenly, on the evening of the 17th instant, JOHN MCCREIGHT, in the 46th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Lodge No. 51, A. Y. M., are particularly invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother-in-law, No. 1534 Pine street, on Wednesday afternoon, the 20th instant, at 4 o'clock. Interment at Laurel Hill.

MOFFITT.—Suddenly, on the morning of the 18th instant, Mrs. REBECCA MOFFITT, widow of the late Adam Moffitt, Esq., in the 63d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1202 Frankford road, above Girard avenue, on Thursday, the 21st instant, at 2 o'clock P. M. Services at Emmanuel P. E. Church. Interment at Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

TAYLOR.—On the 18th instant, HENRY, youngest child of William and Catharine Taylor, aged 13 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his parents' residence, No. 1927 Wharton street, on Thursday morning at 9 o'clock.

CLOTHING.

JONES'
ONE-PRICE
CLOTHING HOUSE,
No. 604 MARKET Street.
OUR GARMENTS ARE WELL MADE.
OUR CUTTERS ARE MEN OF TALENT
BUT ONE PRICE IS ASKED.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED EVERY PURCHASER.
4 11 mwf5ptf GEO. W. NIEMANN.

TO SUMMER TOURISTS.

LEHIGH COAL & NAV. CO.'S RAILROADS.
PLEASURE TRAVELLERS
For the Valleys of WYOMING and LEHIGH, for the CATAWISSA RAILROAD, and for the SWITCH-BACK RAILROAD, celebrated for its magnificent views, should take the
9:45 A. M. EXPRESS TRAIN from the NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD DEPOT,
Corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Sts., Philada.,
Or by taking the 3:20 P. M. train from the same depot, can go to Mauch Chunk, remain there over night, pass over the SWITCH-BACK in the morning, and continue their journey that afternoon.
Those wishing to visit MAUCH CHUNK and the SWITCH-BACK, can take the 9:45 A. M. train, and return to Philadelphia the same evening.
Large and well-kept Hotels at Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.
Passengers to Williamsport by the 9:45 train reach there in nearly two hours shorter time than by any other route.
Be sure to call for your tickets over the LEHIGH AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD, and see that you get them over that road.
Tickets for sale at No. 811 Chesnut street, No. 105 South Fifth street, and at North Pennsylvania Railroad Depot.
E. K. HYNDMAN, Master of Transportation.
JAMES A. DINKEY, General Ticket Agent.
7 8 1mrp

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
NEW AND ATTRACTIVE ROUTE
FOR
SUMMER TOURISTS
TO
Northern Pennsylvania, Interior New York, Buffalo Rochester, Niagara Falls, Watkins' Glen, the Great Lakes, and the West.
Also to Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Schooley's Mountain, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, and all points in the Lehigh, Wyoming and Susquehanna Valleys.
Novelty, Comfort, Speed and Fine Scenery are the attractions of this route.
The attention of Summer Tourists is asked to this new and attractive route, passing through the varied scenery of the Lehigh, Wyoming and Susquehanna Valleys, offering Comfortable Cars, Excellent Hotels and Rapid Transit to the numerous points of interest named above.
FIVE DAILY THROUGH TRAINS
At 7:35 A. M., 9:45 A. M., 1:45 P. M., 3:20 P. M. and 5:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted),
FROM PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER STATION,
Corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets.
Tickets for BUFFALO, ROCHESTER, NIAGARA FALLS and the WEST may be obtained at Office, No. 811 CHESNUT Street.
ELLIS CLARK, General Agent.
Tickets sold and Baggage checked through principal points at MANN'S NORTH PENNSYLVANIA BAGGAGE EXPRESS OFFICE, No. 105 South FIFTH Street. 7 1 1m

EXCURSIONS.

FOR CAPE MAY.
On and after THURSDAY, June 30, the steamer ARROWSMITH will leave ARCH STREET WHARF for CAPE MAY on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS at 9 A. M.
Returning, will leave CAPE MAY on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS at 8 A. M., stopping each way at Chester and New Castle.
Fare, $2·25, including carriage hire.
Servants, $1·50, " " "
Children, $1·25, " " "
Horses, carriages, and freight, taken at reasonable rates.
The ARROWSMITH is a fine, commodious steamer, and is fitted with every requisite for the safety and comfort of passengers.
GEO. H. HUDDELL, C. TAGGART,
6 29 10t mwftf No. 52 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

BECK'S PHILADELPHIA BAND, NO. 1.
SECOND GRAND EXCURSION AROUND NEW YORK BAY AND STATEN ISLAND.
LANDING AT NEW YORK ONE HOUR.
Leave Philadelphia, from WALNUT ST. WHARF, THURSDAY, July 21, 1870,
at 7½ o'clock A. M.
FARE FOR THE EXCURSION:
Single Tickets.....$2·50
Gentleman and Lady.....4 50
Tickets can be procured at the Office of Beck's Band, No. 828 Market street; of Charles Brintzinghoffer, No. 935 Market street; of Enos C. Renner, No. 501 Girard avenue; Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, and at the wharf on the morning of the Excursion. 7 18 3t

THURSDAY EXCURSIONS.—The splendid Steamboat JOHN A. WARNER will make an Excursion every Thursday to Beverly, Burlington, and Bristol,
LEAVING CHESNUT STREET WHARF
at 9½ o'clock A. M.
Returning, leaves Bristol at 11½ A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. A Band of Music will be in attendance. Fare for the Excursion, 30 cents. 7 20 tuwtf

DAILY FIRST-CLASS EXCURSIONS to those cool, delightful, and shady GARDENS at GLOUCESTER POINT. Always a breeze blowing. Take or send the family. Steamers with every accommodation. (Ice water, etc.) Leave SOUTH Street every few minutes. 6 30 1m 4p

TO RENT.

TO LET—THE STORE PROPERTY NO. 722 Chesnut street, twenty-five feet front, one hundred and forty-five feet deep to Bennett street. Back buildings five stories high. Possession May 1, 1870. Address THOMAS S. FLETCHER, 12 10tf Delanco, N. J.

TO RENT—THREE-STORY DWELLING, with back buildings, situated in CONGRESS Street, No. 131, between Front and Second, with all the modern improvements. Apply to AARON HURLEY, 6 15 No. 269 S. SEVENTH Street.

TO LET—THREE STORY DOUBLE HOUSE, No. 3909 Spruce street. Finest neighborhood in West Philadelphia. All the latest conveniences. Lot, 100 by 175 feet. Shade and fruit trees. Apply at No. 127 S. THIRD Street. 7 19 3t

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WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street next door to the Post Office rop

JET GOODS, NEWEST STYLES, DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 10 16 swf

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SUMMER RESORTS ON THE LINE OF PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD AND BRANCHES.
MAY 20, 1870.
MANSION HOUSE, MT. CARBON,
Mr. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill
TUSCARORA HOTEL,
Mrs. M. L. Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill county.
MANSION HOUSE,
W. F. Smith, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill county.
MOUNT CARMEL HOUSE,
Charles Culp, Mount Carmel P. O., Northumberland co
WHITE HOUSE,
F. Mayer, Reading P. O., Berks county.
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Henry Weaver, Reading P. O., Berks county.
CENTRAL AVENUE HALL,
G. D. Day Reading P. O., Berks county.
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Jacob H. Brush Conshohocken P. O., Montgomery co.
BOYERTOWN SEMINARY,
L. M. Koch Boyertown P. O., Berks county.
LITIZ SPRINGS,
George F. Greider, Litiz P. O., Lancaster county.
LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL,
Dr. A. Smith, Wernersville P. O., Berks county.
COLD SPRINGS HOTEL, LEBANON COUNTY,
Wm. Lerch, Pine Grove P. O., Schuylkill county.
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John Frederick, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster county.
PERKIOMEN BRIDGE HOTEL,
Davis Longaker, Collegeville P. O., Montgomery co.
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Dr. James Palmer, Collegeville P. O., Montgomery co.
DOUTY HOUSE,
George S. Burr, Shamokin, Northumberland county.
Excursion Tickets will be sold at Philadelphia to and from above points at reduced rates, good for same day issued, and on Saturdays good until the following Monday. 6 25 2m

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
NATIONAL CAMP MEETING AT OAKINGTON, MD.,
Commencing TUESDAY, July 12, 1870, and continuing ten days.
Trains for Camp Ground will leave Philadelphia (Sunday excepted) at 8:20 and 11:45 A. M. and and 11:30 P. M.
Round trip tickets at reduced rates can be purchased at No. 828 CHESNUT Street, or at Depot, BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue.
7 7 12t H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

BELMONT HALL,
SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, N. J.,
IS NOW OPEN.
This favorite resort has been greatly improved and enlarged, and offers superior inducements to those seeking a healthy, quiet, and fashionable retreat for the summer at reduced prices.
7 11 1m D. A. CROWELL, Proprietor.

BENTZ HOUSE,
Nos. 17 and 19 EAST MAIN STREET,
CARLISLE, PENNA.
The attention of the travelling community, and persons seeking a quiet summer resort, are called to this first-class Hotel, new and handsomely furnished throughout, with all the modern conveniences.
Terms for summer boarders $6 to $10 per week.
6 1 2m GEORGE Z. BENTZ, Proprietor.

LAKE GEORGE—LAKE HOUSE, CALDWELL, N. Y.—Best of accommodations for families and gentlemen.
Board per day, $3·50; from June 1 to July 1, $14 per week; for the season, $14 to $17·50, according to room; for the months of July and August, $17·50; August, $21.
Open from June 1 to October 20. Address
6 6 2m H. J. ROCKWELL.

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WHITE SULPHER SPRINGS,
Madison county, N. Y.
First-class Hotel, with every requisite.
Drawing-room and sleeping-cars from New York city, via Hudson River Railroad at 8 A. M. and 6 P. M., without change. Send for circular. 6 6 2m

BEESLEY'S POINT HOTEL, CAPE MAY CO., N. J., is now open for the reception of visitors
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PURCHASERS OF
COTTAGE CHAMBER SUITS
And the various styles of
BEDSTEADS,
BUREAUS,
WASHSTANDS,
WARDROBES, ETC.,
Finished in imitation of Walnut, Maple, or other "hard woods," and now generally known as "Imitation" or "Painted" Furniture, are hereby informed that every article of our manufacture is
STAMPED WITH OUR INITIALS AND TRADE MARK,
And those who wish to obtain goods of our make (there being, at the present time, numerous imitations in the market), should invariably ask the dealer of whom they are purchasing to exhibit our stamp on the goods, and take no other, no matter what representations may be made concerning them.
KILBURN & GATES,
Wholesale Manufacturers of Cottage Furniture,
No. 619 MARKET STREET,
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THE HYPERION
HAIR CURLERS,
AN INDISPENSABLE ARTICLE FOR THE LADIES
(Patented July 9, 1867.)
This Curler is the most perfect invention ever offered to the public. It is easily operated, neat in appearance and will not injure the hair, as there is no heat required, nor any metallic substance used to rust or break the hair Manufactured only, and for sale wholesale and retail, by
McMILLAN & CO.,
5 23 6m No. 63 North FRONT Street, Philadelphia.
Sold at all Dry Goods, Trimming and Notion Stores.

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Established in 1835.
Invariably the greatest success over all competition whenever and wherever exhibited or used in the UNITED STATES.
CHARLES WILLIAMS'
Patent Golden Eagle Furnaces,
Acknowledged by the leading Architects and Builders to be the most powerful and durable Furnaces offered, and the most prompt, systematic, and largest house in this line of business.
HEAVY REDUCTION IN PRICES,
and only first-class work turned out.
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
N. B.—SEND FOR BOOK OF FACTS ON HEAT AND VENTILATION. 6 22 4m

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RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Locaultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, Etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

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FIFTEENTH AND CHESNUT STS.,
ENTIRELY NEW AND HANDSOMELY FURNISHED is now ready for permanent or transient guests

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CAPE MAY.
CONGRESS HALL,
CAPE MAY, N. J.,
Opens June 1. Closes October 1
Mark and Simon Hassler's Orchestra, and full Military Band, of 120 pieces.
TERMS—$3·50 per day June and September. $4·00 per day July and August.
The new wing is now completed.
Applications for Rooms, address
4 15 52t J. F. OAKE, Proprietor

THE PHILADELPHIA HOUSE,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,
IS NOW OPEN.
The house been greatly enlarged and improved, and offers superior inducements to those seeking a quiet and pleasant home by the sea-side at a moderate price.
Address, E. GRIFFITHS, No. 1004 CHESNUT Street, or Cape May 6 16 2m

UNITED STATES HOTEL, FORMERLY Sherman House, Cape Island. The undersigned respectfully informs the public that he has taken the above hotel, and will keep a plain, comfortable house, a good table, and the best wines and liquors that he can procure. Price of board, $17.50 per week. The house is now open for visitors.
6 27 1m JERE MCKIBBIN, Agt.

OCEAN HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J.—THE BEST table on Cape Island. Numerous home-like comforts, location within fifty yards of the best bathing on the beach, are the principal advantages possessed by this first-class family hotel. No bar on the premises. LYCETTE & SAWYER,
6 30 1m* Proprietors.

BRYANT HOUSE, DECATUR STREET, near the Beach, Cape May, N. J., is NOW OPEN for the season. House entirely new; newly furnished throughout, and has a full Ocean view. Accommodations for 100 guests. NO BAR. J. L. BRYANT,
6 18 1m Proprietor.

TREMONT HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J.—This House is now open for the reception of guests. Rooms can be engaged at No. 1903 MOUNT VERNON Street, until July 1.
6 16 2m MRS. E. PARKINSON JONES.

MCMAKIN'S ATLANTIC HOTEL,
CAPE MAY, N. J.
The new Atlantic is now open.
5 25 wfm 3m JOHN MCMAKIN, Proprietor.

S. W. CLOUD'S COTTAGE FOR BOARDERS FRANKLIN, opposite Hughes street, Cape Island. 7 8 1m*

ATLANTIC CITY.
UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
IS NOW OPEN.
Reduction of Twenty Per Cent. in the Price of Board.
Music under the direction of Professor M. F. Aledo.
Terms, $20 per week.
Persons desiring to engage rooms will address.
BROWN & WOELPPER, Proprietors,
No. 827 RICHMOND Street, Philadelphia.
26 thstulm 6 26 dlm 7 26 thstulm

SURF HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. is now open for the season. Besides the advantage of location this house enjoys, and the fine bathing contiguous to it, a railroad has been constructed since last season to convey guests from the hotel to the beach. The house has been overhauled and refitted throughout, and no pains will be spared to make it, in every particular, A FIRST-CLASS ESTABLISHMENT.
6 11 2m J. FREAS, Proprietor.

LIGHTHOUSE COTTAGE,
Located between United States Hotel and the beach,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
BOARD REDUCED.
Open from June 1 to October 1.
6 1 2m JONAH WOOTTON, Proprietor.

THE WILSON COTTAGE,
ATLANTIC CITY.
A new and well-furnished Boarding-house on NORTH CAROLINA Avenue, near the Depot.
Terms to suit.
7 6 1m* ROBERT L. FUREY, Proprietor.

BEACH COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY.—NOW open. A first-class Family Boarding House, MICHIGAN Avenue, near the Beach. NO BAR. Terms to suit all. Apply to J. B. DOYLE, Proprietor, or E. F. PARROTT, No. 35 N. EIGHTH Street, corner of Filbert. 7 1 1m

NEPTUNE COTTAGE (LATE MANN'S COTTAGE), PENNSYLVANIA Avenue, first house below the Mansion House, Atlantic City, is NOW OPEN to receive Guests. All old friends heartily welcome, and new ones also. MRS. JOHN SMICK,
6 11 2m Proprietress.

MACY HOUSE, MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, Atlantic City, is open the entire year. Situated near the best bathing. Has large airy rooms, with spring beds. Terms $15 per week.
6 25 6w GEORGE H. MACY, Proprietor.

ATLANTIC CITY.—MRS. LUNGREN (FORMERLY OF THIRTEENTH and ARCH) has taken a fine cottage on VIRGINIA AVENUE, where she is prepared to receive boarders on reasonable terms. Address E. LUNGREN, Atlantic City. 7 11 mwstf

CENTRAL HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
is NOW OPEN for the reception of guests.
6 11 6w LAWLOR & TRILLY, Proprietors.

THE "CHALFONTE," ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open. Railroad from the house to the beach. ELISHA ROBERTS,
6 11 3m Proprietor.

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES.

SECURITY FROM LOSS BY BURGLARY, ROBBERY, FIRE, OR ACCIDENT.
The Fidelity Insurance, Trust, and Safe Deposit Company,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
IN THEIR
New Marble Fire-proof Building,
Nos. 329-331 CHESNUT Street.
Capital subscribed, $1,000,000; paid, $550,000.
COUPON BONDS, STOCKS, SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, COIN, DEEDS, and VALUABLES of every description received for safe-keeping, under guarantee, at very moderate rates.
The Company also rent SAFES INSIDE THEIR BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, at prices varying from $15 to $75 a year, according to size. An extra size for Corporations and Bankers. Rooms and desks adjoining vaults provided for Safe Renters.
DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED ON INTEREST, at three per cent, payable by check, without notice, and at four per cent., payable by check, on ten days' notice.
TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT furnished available in all parts of Europe.
INCOME COLLECTED and remitted for one per cent.
The Company act as EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, and GUARDIANS, and RECEIVE and EXECUTE TRUSTS of every description, from the Courts, Corporations, and Individuals.
N. B. BROWNE, President.
C. H. CLARK, Vice-President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.
DIRECTORS.
N. B. Browne, Alexander Henry,
Clarence H. Clark, Stephen A. Caldwell,
John Welsh, George F. Tyler,
Charles Macalester, Henry C. Gibson,
Edward W. Clark, J. Gillingham Fell,
Henry Pratt McKean. [5 13fmw]

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

SALE BY ORDER OF HEIRS.—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Two-story brick Dwelling, No. 781 S. Third street. On Tuesday, July 26, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that two and a half story brick messuage, with two-story back buildings and lot of ground, situate on the east side of Third street, between German and Catherine streets, No. 781, the lot containing in front fifteen feet five inches, and extending in depth eighty feet to a five-feet wide alley, with privilege of the same. The house has gas introduced, bath, hot and cold water, cooking range, etc. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms—Cash. Immediate possession.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
7 16 sw 3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

WINES.

CHOICE TABLE CLARETS.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7t Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

MEDICAL.

RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA

Rheumatism Specially Treated Thirty-seven Years.

Chronic Rheumatism, $1000 paid.
Inflammatory Rheumatism, $2000 paid.
Neuralgia in the Head, $3000 paid.
Articular Rheumatism, $4000 paid.
Rheumatism in Kidneys, $5000 paid.

The above amounts will be paid to any person producing any medicine, Internal, External, Vegetable or Mineral, that can bring forward as many living, genuine, permanent cures as DR. FITLER'S VEGETABLE RHEUMATIC REMEDY, the prescription of one of Philadelphia's oldest regular physicians and professors. It is positively the only standard specific before the public, being composed of pure and harmless vegetable ingredients solely, containing no minerals, poisonous vegetables, or injurious drugs. It is warranted, under oath, to have permanently cured ninety-five in every hundred cases treated in the past four years, a result unparalleled in the annals of medicine. To protect sufferers against imposition, deception, quacks, and injurious nostrums prepared by unskilful, uneducated, and unscientific hands, a printed legal form of guarantee, containing name of patient and exact stated quantity to cure, properly signed and sealed, will be given to every patient desiring it, without extra charge, and in case of failure to cure the money refunded. All sufferers should examine the plan of guarantee, which insures a positive cure, or costs nothing for the trial. The safety of this offer, made by Dr. Fitler, is insured to him only by the merit and infallible curative power of this remedy. Names and references of incurable cases, where the money paid has been refunded in full, given at Dr. Fitler's office, where the diploma of Dr. Fitler, received from the University of Pennsylvania A. D. 1833, is subject to public inspection, with the diploma from the Medical Institute, 1833, and the additional vouchers of his professional skill as a Physician and Professor of Chemistry, together with letters and testimonials of leading physicians, clergymen, judges, senators, bankers, merchants, etc. etc.

Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy cured H. A. Dreer, No. 714 Chesnut street; also Hon. Judge Lee, of Camden, with 17,000 others.

Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy cured David G. Walton, M. D., Seventh street, below Race. He recommends the remedy highly.

Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy cured the Rev. John Stockton, Camden, N. J.; a very severe case. Dr. Fitler's Office, No. 29 S. Fourth street.

Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy cured Mrs. C. Boyd, No. 1046 S. Fifth; also Mrs. Simmons, No. 337 Dillwyn street. Never failed.

Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy cured Hon. William B. Elliott, No. 804 N. Seventh. Endorses and recommends it. Prepared No. 29 S. Fourth street.

Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy cured Hon. Alderman Comly, Twenty-third ward, Frankford. It is the only specific ever discovered.

Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy cured Mrs Lentz, No. 136 S. Eighth street; also Mrs. Richardson, No. 1338 S. Fourth street.

Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy cured of Rheumatism the wife of Rev. Mr. Bagg

THE AUGUST MAGAZINES.

"LIPPINCOTT'S."

The August number of *Lippincott's Magazine* has the following articles:—"Southern Society;" "Amy's Lover," a story, by Florence Marryat; "The One Sweet Thing That is Lost to Me," a poem, by Howard Glyndon; "The Virginia Tourist," part III, profusely illustrated, by Edward A. Pollard; "The Emperor Alexander;" "The Old Book-shops of London and Paris;" "Sir Harry Hotspur of Humblethwaite," a novel, part IV, by Anthony Trollope; "On the Hypothesis of Evolution," part II, by Prof. Edward D. Cope; "Our Castles," by Edward Spencer; "The Hungry Heart;" "The Dominican Republic and Annexation," by H. Hargrave; "Noncarra's Bad Luck;" "The Island of Time," a poem; "Our Monthly Gossip;" "Literature of the Day."

We make these extracts from the paper on "Southern Society:"—

For as yet there is no peace in Southern society. Passions once roused to a full flame require much time to calm down and to change into gentler feelings; and with sadness and sorrow it must be confessed there has been no oil and no wine poured into the wounds of the conquered. Accustomed to act with the liberality and generosity which are so often found combined with hasty passions and impetuous action, the people of the South expected the same from others, and were disappointed; they fancied—whether rightly or wrongly does not matter so long as the feeling was there—that the purpose was not only to subdue their strong arms, but to crush their spirits and to break their hearts: the bread they asked for at a brother's hand looked to them like a stone, and the fish that was offered like a serpent; and the waters of bitterness rose in their hearts higher and higher. And yet they were silent. They had surrendered, and they kept their parole; they had promised to be of the Union, and they obeyed its laws: in sorrowful silence they did all they were required to do and bore all that was laid upon them. The heart knoweth its own bitterness, and they cared not to lament aloud.

But where men and women, old and young, go about with such burdens weighing upon their souls, with a grief gnawing at their heartstrings, society cannot be joyous, it cannot be healthy. The simple pleasures of rural life are gone forever where there is no peace of mind; and how can the cheerful farmer of former days look with pleasure upon his impoverished homestead, worked by hired laborers, burdened with heavy mortgages and taxed almost beyond endurance? The simple, happy life of the city has departed, and feverish excitement, a restless desire for high-wrought amusement, and an utter disregard for health and real comfort, have taken its place. The sting of poverty at home and the sight of great wealth at the North, the desire to enjoy life once more and to drown the harrowing memories of the past, have led to an insane haste to be rich, which has rendered social enjoyment almost impossible. Where so much has been lost, the paltry remainder is readily flung after it into the abyss, and where life becomes a lottery, prudence is laid aside and conscience but too often bidden to be silent.

Southern society still consists of the same elements which before the war made it so dear to its members and so attractive to foreigners. It will be different when the present generation has died out, but as yet we meet the same large-hearted land-owner, the same gentle and discreet matron, and the same happy, thoughtless children as of old. Yet the spirit that once animated them all has changed sadly: they have all grown wiser in their generation; their hearts are no longer so open, their hands no longer so ready to grasp yours with hearty kindness, their minds no longer free from suspicion, simple and straightforward. They have hardened in the fiery furnace: they may make better citizens hereafter: they have already, in many cases, become more industrious, more frugal, more provident; but they are happy no longer. They feel—a few clearly, from their knowledge of men and a power to read the signs of the times, others instinctively, often unconsciously—that a new trial is in store for them, harder in many aspects than war itself. They have to pass through a period of transition, to work out great problems, to adapt their native land to a new order of things—to be, in fact, the pioneers of a new era, and, like the settlers of the Far West, to pay with their lives and their happiness for the success and the welfare of those who come after them.

The greatest of all these problems is the social question, How to reconcile the various forms under which an active, aggressive antagonism presents itself in Southern society? For here lies the danger: if the manly energy and well-tried self-control of the Southern people enable them to fuse the new elements into an organic whole, to bind up the discordant parts by wise statesmanship and personal forbearance, and to accept wisely inevitable evils in order to force them to produce good, then the South will soon be greater and happier than ever, and rise from the struggle and the suffering with increased power at home and greater respect abroad. But the task is a heavy one—calling, not for great acts of daring, efforts of sublime courage, but for the far harder endurance in silence, patient waiting and humble submission to the Divine command: "*Be still*, and know that I am the Lord!"

It is difficult for a people to sit still when the long-accustomed habit of self-government is suddenly interrupted by the rule of outsiders, who from the very force of circumstances must be without familiarity and without sympathy with their wants and usages. And here was the first bitter antagonism arising between the native and the foreigner. From the governor to the poor-house steward, every office was filled by one of that class which soon became known all over the country as "carpet-baggers." Many of them won the respect of the communities on which the sad state of things not unfrequently forced them against their own wishes, and these were met with courtesy and treated respectfully; but the simple fact of their being Northerners, conquerors and intruders raised an impassable wall between them and their new neighbors. The men mastered the feeling with that facility which alternate political triumphs and defeats naturally engender in republican communities; but the women, always more ready to follow the impulses of the heart than the dictates of reason, would hear of no truce and no peace. With that naïve ignorance which, affected or real, is their common prerogative, they classed all the newcomers as Yankees, and refused to meet them in society. They thought this conduct plucky; they called it constancy; above all, they found it so sweet to wound where men had failed, and to inflict pitiless scorn where no other weapon was available. It has been a costly indulgence, and bitterly has many a community rued the day on which a commander's heart was stung to the quick by a slight offered to his wife; while not a few fathers have sighed over their inability to control the feelings of some members of their family, when they found that the peace they longed for in public life was not to be obtained even at their own fireside.

In other cases the sentiment of repugnance was well founded, and might have been justified but for the urgent plea of necessity. Violent convulsions, in which society is disturbed to its foundations, are apt to bring to the surface a scum of adventurers and unscrupulous characters, who are eager to extort a reward for their real or pretended services, and who become as annoying and injurious to their friends as they are intolerable to their enemies. Swarms of such locusts settled upon the conquered land, and with the rude ignorance of their class boldly squared their elbows and tried to push their way into society. Need we wonder that they were received with loathing, and that their victims, impoverished, mortified, and plunged into unspeakable grief, shrank instinctively from the contact? There they were, notwithstanding—these generals and judges, lawyers and preachers, tax-collectors and Bureau agents, whose every act in the performance of their duty was a humiliation or a wound. There could be no common ground in society on which two such hostile classes might meet—the one flushed with victory and clothed with arbitrary power, the other humbled and wounded, and almost despairing.

Fortunately, the antagonism has diminished with every year, and good sense on both sides has been productive of good-will. The conquerers have ceased to abuse their brief authority: the conquered have learned to submit to what could not be helped, and even to appreciate whatever deserved respect. Carpet-baggers have been taken by the hand, made at home in many a Southern house, and raised to high stations. Did not Virginia quite recently present the strange spectacle of a New York man vindicating, as Governor, her honor against one of her own sons, who attempted to inflict a new humiliation upon her? The Northern man who makes a fair Southern farm his residence is welcomed in all sincerity, and, thanks to the genial influence of the climate and the character of the people, in a short time feels himself at home among those who are no longer his enemies, but friendly neighbors.

—*Godey's Lady's Book* for August maintains its old reputation with a variety of interesting articles especially designed for the edification of the sex feminine, and numerous illustrations of the latest ideas in fashions.

—The August number of *The Lady's Friend* is nicely illustrated with wood and steel engravings, fashion plates, etc., and it presents an excellent series of stories, sketches, poetry, and household receipts that will be appreciated by the ladies.

—*Arthur's Home Magazine* has numerous fashion plates and other illustrations, and an entertaining variety of reading matter suited to the home circle.

—The August number of *The Children's Hour* is filled with pleasantly written stories and sketches suited to the tastes of the younger class of readers.

—*The Transatlantic*, since it has assumed a monthly shape, has commenced a new era of prosperity. The August number, which commences the second volume, has an exceedingly interesting list of short stories and sketches which are admirably adapted for summer reading. Received from Turner & Co.

—The Central News Company, No. 505 Chesnut street, send us the latest numbers of *The Cornhill Magazine*, *Temple Bar*, *London Society*, and *All the Year Round*.

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

—From Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger we have received the following recent publications of Harper & Brothers:—

"Free Russia," by William Hepworth Dixon, is a rapid *resume* of the past and present condition of the Russian empire, with various more or less erudite speculations as to the future. This work is the result of three visits to Russia, in which the greater part of the country has been traversed, and if open to the charge of being superficial, it is at least bright, vigorous, and interesting. Mr. Dixon sees, as the majority of the American people have long seen, beneath the autocratic system of Russia the germ of a great free government; and although some of his facts have been impugned by reviewers on the other side of the Atlantic, it cannot be denied that his work really gives a great deal of just the kind of information about the Russian people that is needed at this juncture, and that, whatever other faults the writer may have, he is never dull or unentertaining. We therefore recommend the work as one that may be read with profit, and as containing much information that American readers especially will be glad to obtain about a nation that is noted for being the warmest admirer and the most steadfast friend we have in the Old World.

The canoe Rob Roy is already a favorite with the public, and those who have been interested in the story of its adventures in European waters will read with pleasure the narrative of "Rob Roy on the Jordan, Nile, Red Sea, and Gennesareth, etc.," as told by J. Macgregor, M. A., who combines in himself the functions of commander and crew. This work, like those which have preceded it, is very much given to the individual glorification of Macgregor. A certain amount of egotism, however, is allowable in an individual who has paddled his own canoe over the rivers and seas of Europe, Asia, and Africa; and leaving out of the question an undoubted charm that a personal narrative of this kind has, the writer possessed unusual opportunities for exploring some almost unfrequented regions, and for studying some little known phases of oriental life, and on these accounts alone the record of his cruise is exceedingly entertaining. The book is profusely illustrated, and we recommend it as exceedingly pleasant reading.

Charles Dickens may be considered as the founder of the school of romance of which Charles Reade and Wilkie Collins are now undoubtedly the greatest living exemplars—a sort of combination of the *utile* with the *dulce* that, however open to criticism on purely artistic principles, certainly does some good in its day and generation. In the special field of attacking social, political, legal, and other abuses, Dickens has almost been surpassed by his two disciples above named, in vigorous invective at least. If Mr. Charles Reade's last novel, "Put Yourself in His Place," does not crush out trades-unionism in England, Mr. Wilkie Collins' story of "Man and Wife" will go very far towards exciting public opinion in favor of reforming the marriage laws of England, Ireland, and Scotland so that such outrages as the Yelverton case disclosed will be impossible in the future. "Man and Wife," which was perused with much interest by a multitude of readers while it was being published serially in *Harper's Weekly*, is a very powerful novel, one of the very best that Mr. Collins has yet produced, although it is less mysterious and involved in its plot than most of his previous works. The author started out with the object of making a thorough exposition of the gross injustice of the present marriage laws of Great Britain, and he has succeeded in stating the main points of his case with a clearness and force that must bring them home to the public mind. Independently of this, however, the story is one of great interest for its own sake, and to those admirers of Wilkie Collins who have not yet read it we can offer the assurance that they will find good entertainment in its pages.

—The Mormons have been written up pretty extensively of late, but we are not aware of any complete history of the "Latter-day Saints" from the time when Joe Smith started his new religion to the present day, when the Mormon question begins to assume a national importance. A work entitled "Life in Utah, or the Mysteries and Crimes of Mormonism," by J. H. Beadle, editor of the *Salt Lake Reporter*, which has just been issued by the National Publishing Company, No. 26 South Sixth street, will therefore be acceptable to those who wish to become acquainted with the ins and outs of Mormonism. This book is a compilation of facts and fancies, gathered from various sources, and it is not entitled to praise on account of its literary style or the philosophical tone in which it discusses the subject under consideration. It is intended for popular use and is written from a popular standpoint, and, with all its demerits, it gives a reasonably complete and faithful account of the rise and progress of Mormonism. Sold to subscribers only.

—From J. B. Lippincott & Co. we have received a cheap paper edition of "Dallas Galbraith," by Mrs. Rebecca Harding Davis. This fine American novel achieved much popularity when it originally appeared serially in *Lippincott's Magazine*, and afterwards when it was published complete. It is a story of strong and peculiar interest—a work such as no novelist of the day but Mrs Davis could write—and we commend it to the notice of those who have not already made its acquaintance.

—The thirty-sixth part of "Zell's Popular Encyclopedia" includes among its most prominent subjects "Life," "Light," "Lime," "Lincoln," "Line," "Literature," "Lithography," "Livingstone," "Lock," "Logic," "Longfellow," and "Louis," under which last title sketches of a great number of distinguished personages of that name are included.

CITY ORDINANCES.

COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA,
CLERK'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, July 8, 1870.

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Common Council of the city of Philadelphia on Thursday, the 7th day of July, 1870, the annexed bill, entitled "An Ordinance to Create a Loan for a House of Correction," is hereby published for public information.

JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE
To Create a Loan for a House of Correction.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow, at not less than par, on the credit of the city, from time to time, for a House of Correction, five hundred thousand dollars, for which interest, not to exceed the rate of six per cent. per annum, shall be paid half yearly on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer. The principal of said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before, without the consent of the holders thereof; and the certificates therefor, in the usual form of the certificates of city loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred dollars, or, if required, in amounts of five hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the loan therein mentioned and the interest thereof are payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue thereof, there shall be, by force of this ordinance, annually appropriated out of the income of the corporate estates and from the sum raised by taxation a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates; and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued, shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund, which fund and its accumulations are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION TO PUBLISH A LOAN BILL.

Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers of this city daily for four weeks, the ordinance presented to the Common Council on Thursday, July 7, 1870, entitled "An ordinance to create a loan for a House of Correction;" and the said Clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils after the expiration of four weeks from the first day of said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made. 7 8 24t

PATENTS.

PATENTS.

OFFICES FOR PROCURING
Patents in the United States and Foreign Countries,
FORREST BUILDINGS,
119 S. FOURTH St., Philada.,
AND MARBLE BUILDINGS,
SEVENTH Street, above F,
(Opposite U. S. Patent Office),
WASHINGTON, D. C.
H. HOWSON, Solicitor of Patents.
C. HOWSON, Attorney-at-Law.
Communications to be addressed to the Principal Offices Philadelphia. 10 mws

U. S. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 9, 1870.
On the petition of HARVEY B. INGHAM, of Camptown, Pa., praying for the extension of a Patent granted to him on the 28th day of October, 1856, for an improvement in Smut Machines, it is ordered that the testimony in the case be closed on the 27th day of September next, that the time for filing arguments and the Examiner's report be limited to the 7th day of October next, and that said petition be heard on the 12th day of October next.
Any person may oppose this extension.
SAMUEL S. FISHER,
7 13 w3t Commissioner of Patents.

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE Rights of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J.
4 25tf MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE
J. WATSON & SON,
Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFE STORE,
No. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
3 31§ A few doors abov Chesnut st., Philada.

FINANCIAL

Wilmington and Reading
RAILROAD
Seven Per Cent. Bonds.
FREE OF TAXES.

We are offering $200,000 of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company
AT 82½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

For the convenience of investors these Bonds are issued in denominations of
$1000s, $500s, and 100s.

The money is required for the purchase of additional Rolling Stock and the full equipment of the Road.

The receipts of the Company on the one-half of the Road now being operated from Coatesville to Wilmington are about TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS per month, which will be more than DOUBLED with the opening of the other half, over which the large Coal Trade of the Road must come.

Only SIX MILES are now required to complete the Road to Birdsboro, which will be finished by the middle of the month.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
5 5 PHILADELPHIA.

LEHIGH CONVERTIBLE
Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Loan,
Free from all Taxes.

We offer for sale $1,750,000 of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company's new First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds, free from all taxes, interest due March and September, at
NINETY (90)
And interest in currency added to date of purchase.

These bonds are of a mortgage loan of $2,000,000, dated October 6, 1869. They have twenty-five (25) years to run, and are convertible into stock at par until 1875. Principal and interest payable in gold.

They are secured by a first mortgage on 5600 acres of coal lands in the Wyoming Valley, near Wilkesbarre, at present producing at the rate of 200,000 tons of coal per annum, with works in progress which contemplate a large increase at an early period, and also upon valuable Real Estate in this city.

A sinking fund of ten cents per ton upon all coal taken from the mines for five years, and of fifteen cents per ton thereafter, is established, and The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, the Trustees under the mortgage, collect these sums and invest them in these Bonds, agreeably to the provisions of the Trust.

For full particulars copies of the mortgage, etc., apply to
C. & H. BORIE,
W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN
JAY COOKE & CO.
DREXEL & CO.,
E. W. CLARK & CO. 7 11 1m

SEVEN PER CENT.
First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
Danville, Hazleton, and Wilkesbarre Railroad Company,
At 85 and Accrued Interest
Clear of all Taxes.
INTEREST PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER.

Persons wishing to make investments are invited to examine the merits of these BONDS.
Pamphlets supplied and full information given by
Sterling & Wildman,
FINANCIAL AGENTS,
No. 110 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
4 12 tf PHILADELPHIA.
Government Bonds and other Securities taken in exchange for the above at best market rates.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,
No. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,
No. 17 WALL STREET, NEW YORK,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Receive deposits subject to check, allow interest on standing and temporary balances, and execute orders promptly for the purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD, in either city.
Direct telegraph communication from Philadelphia house to New York. 1 2

ELLIOTT & DUNN,
BANKERS
No. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD BILLS, ETC.
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND ISSUE COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
ISSUE TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT ON LONDON AND PARIS, available throughout Europe.
Will collect all Coupons and Interest free of charge for parties making their financial arrangements with us. 4 26§

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
P. F. KELLY & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
Gold, Silver and Government Bonds
At Closest Market Rates,
N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.
Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. 2 26§

FINANCIAL

A DESIRABLE
Safe Home Investment
THE
Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company
Offer $1,200,000 Bonds, bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest in Gold, Secured by a
First and Only Mortgage.

The Bonds are issued in
$1000s, $500s and $200s.

The Coupons are payable in the city of Philadelphia on the first days of April and October.
Free of State and United States Taxes.
The price at present is
90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.

This Road, with its connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad at Lewistown, brings the Anthracite Coal Fields 67 MILES nearer the Western and Southwestern markets. With this advantage it will control that trade. The Lumber Trade, and the immense and valuable deposit of ores in this section, together with the thickly peopled district through which it runs, will secure it a very large and profitable trade.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
6 9 tf4p PHILADELPHIA.

Free from U. S. Taxes.
Eight Per Cent. Per Annum in Gold.
A PERFECTLY SAFE INVESTMENT.
First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE ISSUE OF
$1,500,000,
BY THE
ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD CO.,

Issued in denominations of $1000 and $500, Coupon or Registered, payable in 30 years, with Interest payable 15th August and 15th February, in New York, London, or Frankfort, free of tax. Secured by a mortgage only on a completed and highly prosperous road, at the rate of $13,503·79 per mile. Earnings in excess of its interest liabilities. This line being the Middle Route, is pronounced the
Shortest and most Natural One for Freight and Passenger Traffic Across the Continent. St. Louis and Fort Kearney Spanned by a Railway, and connecting with the Union Pacific at Fort Kearney.

Capital Stock of the Company	$10,000,000
Land Grant, pronounced value of	8,000,000
First Mortgage Bonds	1,500,000
	$19,500,000

The remaining portion of this Loan now for sale at 97½ and accrued interest in currency. Can be had at the Company's Agencies in New York, TANNER & CO., Bankers, No. 49 WALL Street, or W. P. CONVERSE & CO., No. 54 PINE Street.

Pamphlets, Maps, and all information can be obtained at either of the above-named agencies.

The attention of Capitalists and Investors is particularly invited to these Securities. We are satisfied they are all that could be desired, and unhesitatingly recommend them.

TANNER & CO.,
FISCAL AGENTS,
No. 49 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
COMMERCIAL AGENTS,
No. 54 PINE STREET,
6 9 1rp NEW YORK.

FOR SALE
Williamsport City 6 Per Cent Bonds,
FREE OF ALL TAXES.
ALSO,
Philadelphia and Darby Railroad 7 Per Cent Bonds,
Coupons payable by the Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railway Company.
These Bonds will be sold at a price which will make them a very desirable investment.
P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
No. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
2 6 PHILADELPHIA

FINANCIAL

JAY COOKE & CO.
PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, AND WASHINGTON,
BANKERS
AND
Dealers in Government Securities
Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Bonds and Stocks on Commission, at the Board of Brokers in this and other cities.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.
GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOLD
RELIABLE RAILROAD BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.
Pamphlets and full information given at our office
No. 114 S. THIRD Street
PHILADELPHIA. 7 1 3m

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO
Land Grant Bonds
Are obligations of the UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, secured by all the lands which they received from the Government, amounting to about 12,000,000 acres.
The total amount of the land grant mortgage is
$10,400,000.
Between July 28, 1869, and July 1, 1870, the Union Pacific Railroad Company sold 181,462 32-100 acres for $834,091·03, being an average price of $4·60 per acre.
The Company have received $521,000 land grant bonds in payment for land sold, and they have destroyed the $521,000 bonds, and have reduced the amount of the bonds to that extent. The Union Pacific Railroad hold obligations of settlers amounting to $243,745·08, secured by the land purchased by them, which is also pledged to the redemption of the land grant bonds. Should the sales of land continue as above, the whole issue of land grant bonds will be retired and cancelled within ten (10) years.
The Union Pacific Railroad land grant bonds pay SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST, April and October. Run for twenty (20) years. For sale at $785 each.
DE HAVEN & BRO.,
No. 40 South THIRD Street

NOTICE.
TO TRUSTEES AND EXECUTORS
The cheapest investment authorized by law are the
General Mortgage Bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
APPLY TO
D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

SILVER
FOR SALE.
C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 20 South THIRD Street
4 26 PHILADELPHIA.

ST. LOUIS AND ST. JOSEPH R.R.
FIRST MORTGAGE 6 PER CENT. BONDS.
PRINCIPAL PAYABLE NOV. 1, 1893, IN GOLD
Interest payable May 1 and November 1, in Gold coin, free of United States Tax.
These bonds are limited to the amount of $13,000 per mile, on one of the best roads in the West. The interest is guaranteed by the North Missouri Railroad, which Company has leased the St. Louis and St. Joseph Railroad.
Price, 80 and accrued interest in currency.
We confidently recommend these bonds as a good investment. KURTZ & HOWARD,
7 mwf6t No. 32 South THIRD Street.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.
PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MECHANISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS and FOUNDERS, having for many years been successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary, having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
3 15§ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO.
JOHN H. MURPHY, President,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
MANUFACTURE WROUGHT-IRON PIPE and Sundries for Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters.
WORKS, TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets.
Office and Warehouse,
4 1 No. 42 N. FIFTH Street.

J. T. EASTON. J. M'MAHON.
EASTON & McMAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York.
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia.
No. 46 W. PRATT Street, Baltimore.
We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, July 20, 1870.

Thermometrical Disease.

I do not believe the motive exists which could induce me to apply to the weather that adjective, oppressive of an intolerable degree of incandescence, which a pleasing tradition ascribes to Mr. Henry Ward Beecher at the commencement of a sermon, one sweltering summer day. So, with no dictionaries of the English language lying before me, with Webster ebbing on one side and Worcester flowing on the other, like a vernacular Atlantic and Pacific, I disdain the puny monosyllable whose component parts are an *a*, an *m*, an *n*, an *e*, and a *d* at either end. I repose in the naked majesty of the announcement, "It is hot." I knew a scornful creature once whose turned-up nose, sneering lips, and shrugged shoulders might have become the image of Scorn's own self. Nothing could make that man hot. He used to walk down to his office of a July morning in his winter flannels, idealizing the perfection of coolness to a degree which a cucumber would be a trite figure of speech indeed. Not a drop beaded itself upon his brow, and the touch of his hands was as dry and as cool as a leaf at dawn with the dew brushed off. The only perspiration that man could ever have suffered from must have been a cold one, and I believe if he had died then he would have slept without ice all through the dog-days. But in an evil hour he took the advice of a friend (ha! ha!), and bought a thermometer, and has never had in summer time a dry day since. That thermometer used him up. I have seen him break out into streams of perspiration while looking at it. "By the eternal snakes," he used to exclaim, "if it ain't 107 in the shade!" and off would go a coat. Five minutes after, feeling the atmosphere near me glowing with a sudden accession of florid heat, I would turn around and would behold his face crimson with heat and horror. "Great heavens, it's got to 108!" he would scream, and off would go a vest and collar, and so on until he had reduced himself as near to a state of nature as the prejudices of civilization permitted. Believe me, my friends, this thermometrical mania is a hindrance, not a help, in hot weather. It is like imagining oneself into the jaundice because one's Holland shades happen to reflect a yellow cast upon the features. If you can't while away the heat in some sweet green grotto, sipping those "gentle American drinks" that the author of "Lothair" praises, don't buy a tube with quicksilver in it, and mercurialize yourself into a state in which the opinion of the coroner's jury over you shall be epitomized in the sentence, "Cause of death, suicide; mercury, height of the thermometer."

A Female Advertising Agency.

New York now possesses a firm of Wall street brokeresses, a feminine tea company, whose precise locality at present escapes me, and an advertisement agency consisting entirely of women at No. 5 Frankfort street. The firm constituting the agency runs a newspaper, and assists of Fraulein Meta Volkmann, Mathilde Wendt, and Miss Susy Smith. The Volkmann and the Smith beat up advertisers, while Wendt, as being the most sedate of the three, sits behind the counter, and keeps the books and her own counsel. The references they offer are the most startling contrast of decesheiry and radicalism. The ladies who do the canvassing, together with the six or eight girls who assist them, are said to be absolutely irresistible. How are you to be "governed by your better reason" when a young lady looks you into giving her one hundred lines for three months? or have you any better reason at all than that of obliging a very logical but pretty woman who literally talks you into your first step towards ruin by persuading you to go against your own convictions right? It is comparatively easy to say "no" to the hulking fellow who comes to make his savvy percentage out of your pliability; but the wide realm of language contains no such denial for the pretty, pleading creature who says so bewitchingly, "You *will* advertise with us, *won't* you?" and adjures you out of a mouth that looks as sweet as a pink cream-caramel.

Our Devoted Police Superintendent.

All sorts of stories are circulated with respect to Police Superintendent Jourdan, the causes of his resignation (which has since been withdrawn), the humbug and duplicity that are at the bottom of it, and the eccentric means by which the Superintendent informs himself of the doings-on among the choice slums of the city. It is said, for instance, that the Superintendent never meant to resign; that his pretended resignation was merely a clever piece of stage effect, the aim of which was to awaken public sympathy in his behalf, and exact from the Board of Commissioners the power of detail. It is asserted that John Jourdan, being a born politician, is assuming the injured *role* merely as a business stroke, so as to order captains, sergeants, roundsmen, and patrolmen here and there at his pleasure, and manipulate at will the 2500 men composing the force. It is insinuated that at strange hours of the day and night he makes the round of the city in as many disguises as the Caliph of Bagdad. Now he is disguised as a drunken sailor, now as a soap-fat boiler, now as a diamonded negro-minstrel out of work, now as a beggar with a crutch. If in any of these letters I have wasted any sympathy upon the Superintendent, all I have to say is that I am glad of it. The pleasure of placing confidence in worthless people, and finding that your magnanimity was ill bestowed and you were cruelly deceived, is too precious a one to be lightly parted with. In a note dated Monday the Superintendent withdrew his resignation in a note worded with all the cunning reticence of diplomatic rhetoric.

Horse-Hoods.

I do not know whether the fashion is absolutely new or not, but I perceive that in New York the decoration of horses with sun-bonnets is being carried on this summer with an elaboration that bids fair to convert the manufacturing of them into a separate branch of business. Bucephalus' bonnet—which is in fact a hat—is made of various kinds of cloth, is elevated about an inch above the equine head, so as to allow a free passage of air between, and covers the space between the animal's ears, by which appendages it is kept in its place by means of two holes, that give lodgment to those organs. With horses of *ton* and acknowledged position in the fashionable world, these hats are sometimes very elegant and costly affairs, made of expensive materials, and edged with pretty fringes. I will not even peril my reputation for veracity by swearing that the invention is a New Yorkism. But it sounds like it, and looks like it, and so I have given it place.

How Some One Might Make Money.

Why does not that respondent some one, who is always forthcoming in exigencies, loom up in the public parks on music days and earn a decent little sum by letting out chairs or campstools, or something comfortably sedentary, at three or five cents each? The music hours now last from six until eight, and are to be enjoyed every fine evening except Saturday at one of the parks, and on Saturday afternoon at the Central Park. Yet only in the last-named pleasure ground do any of the benches provided have backs. For tired people to listen to music standing, or in a state of collapse on backless benches, is a cruel sarcasm. There is no reason why "some one" shall not make humanity a means of business, and let out seats at a low rate, as they do in the parks of London and Paris.

ALI BABA.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, JULY 10, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the Depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Mail Train	8:00 A M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10 A. M. & 12:30 and	7:10 P. M.
Fast Line	12:30 P. M.
Erie Express	11:00 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	10:30 P. M.
Way Passenger	11:30 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock. Pittsburg Express, leaving on Saturday night, runs only to Harrisburg.

Cincinnati Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9:40 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6:40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7:40 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 6:30 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8:10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 4:50 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6:10 P. M.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

Cincinnati Express	3:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6:30 A. M.
Erie Mail	6:30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8:20 A. M. & 3:30 &	6:40 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	9:35 A. M.
Lancaster Train	11:55 A. M.
Erie Express	5:40 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9:40 P. M.
Pacific Express	12:20 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:40 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, JR., Ticket Agent.
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, CORRY, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Takes effect May 16, 1870.

Sixteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7:00 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

At 7:35 A.M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

8:25 A.M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

9:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

11 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

1:15, 3:30, and 5:20 P. M., for Abington.

1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

2:30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

At 3:20 P. M. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Coplay, and Mauch Chunk.

4:15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.

5:00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

6:20 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.

8:00 and 11:20 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

The Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union Lines City Cars run to the Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA FROM

Bethlehem at 8:55, and 10:35 A. M.; 2:15, 5:05, and 8:25 P. M.

Doylestown at 8:25 A. M., 4:40 and 7:05 P. M.

Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.

Fort Washington at 9:20 and 11:20 A. M., 3:10 and 9:45 P. M.

Abington at 2:35, 4:55, and 6:45 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2:00 P. M.

Philadelphia for Fort Washington at 8:30 A. M. and 7:00 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 6:30 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M.

Fort Washington for Philadelphia at 9:30 A. M. and 8:10 P. M.

Tickets sold and baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. Fifth street.

May 16, 1870. ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, July 18, 1870.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 2½, 3¼, 3¾, 4, 4½, 5:05, 5¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10:05, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 6:55, 7½, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3½, 4, 4¾, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:20 down train, and 2½, 3¾, and 5¾ up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9¼ A. M., 2, 4:05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8¼ A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, and 12 A. M., 2½, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7:10, 8, 9:40, and 11:40 A. M., 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9¼ A. M., 2 and P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:50 A. M., 12:40, 5:40, and 9:25 P. M.

Passengers taking the 6:55, 9 A. M., and 6¾ P. M trains from Germantown will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4¼, 6, 5½, 6¼, 8:05, 10, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5½, 6:25, 7, 7¾, 8:50, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and 9½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4¼, 5, 5½, 6¼, 8:05, 10, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6, 6:55, 7¾, 8:10, 9:20, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, 8½, and 10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 1¾, 6¾, and 9½ P. M.

PLYMOUTH RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 5 P. M.

Leave Plymouth 6¾ A. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts Landing, Domino, or Schur's Lane. The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School Lane, Wissinoming, Manayunk, Green Tree, and Conshohocken.

Passengers taking the 7, 9:05 A. M. and 6¾ P. M. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

The 9½ A. M. and 5 P. M. trains from New York connect with the 1 and 8 P. M. trains from Germantown to Ninth and Green streets.

6 20 W. S. WILSON, General Sup't.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT

Of Passenger Trains, May 16, 1870.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:25 P.M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira; etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehana trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc.; connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6:25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leave Pottsville at 5:40 A. M. and 4:20 P. M., and Reading at 7:30 A. M. and 6:35 P. M., stopping at all way stations; arrive in Philadelphia at 10:20 A. M. and 9:25 P. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:55 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9:40 P. M.

Morning Express trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon Express trains leave Harrisburg at 2:50 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:50 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 7:00 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:30 noon, for Reading and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M. These trains connect both ways with Sunday trains on Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:30, and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:20 A. M., 12:45, and 5:15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7:30 A. M., 12:30, and 5:15 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 6:45 and 8:05 A. M., 12:45 noon, and 4:15 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mount Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7:00 and 11:00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leave New York at 9:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1:45 and 10:05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5:55 A. M. and 8:50 A. M., passing Reading at 7:23 A. M. and 10:40 A. M., arriving at New York 12:05 noon and 3:00 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:50 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 4:50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 1:40 and 4:50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8:55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:05 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 3:40 P. M., from Brookside at 3:45 P. M., and from Tremont at 6:25 A. M. and 5:05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Pottsville and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottsville and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $47·00 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For one, two, three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2 15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4:55 A. M., 12:30 noon, 5 and 7:15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 226 S. FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will leave from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

6:45 A.M., for B. C. Junction, stops at all stations.
7:15 A.M., for West Chester, stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and stations on the P. and B. C. R. R.
9:40 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
11:50 A. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
2:30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
4:15 P. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
4:45 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
5:30 P. M. for B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1, 1870, stopping at all stations.
6:55 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
11:30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

5:25 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
6:50 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
7:40 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations between W. C. and Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
8:15 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
10:00 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
1:05 P. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
1:25 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
4:55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
6:55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.
9:00 P. M. from B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1st, 1870, stopping at all stations.

ON SUNDAYS,

8:05 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.
2:30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
4:30 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
7:50 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.

W. C. WHEELER, Sup't.

RAILROAD LINES.

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., Accommodation, and 2 P. M., Express, via Camden and Amboy, and at 8 A. M., Express Mail, and 3:30 P. M., Accommodation, via Camden and Jersey City.

VIA NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

At 7 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places.

At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 6:30 A. M., 2 and 3:30 P. M. for Freehold.

At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Long Branch and points on New Jersey Southern Railroad.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton.

At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 5, 6, 8, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, Delanco, and Riverton.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 5, 6, 8, and 11:30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 5, 6, 8, and 11:30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 11:30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5, P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 10:45 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 A. M., 12:30, 5:15, and 7:30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 and 10:45 A. M., 12:30, 2:30, 5:15, 6, and 7:30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, Via Connecting Railroad.

At 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:45, 6:45, and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, and at 11:30 P. M., Emigrant Line, via Jersey City.

At 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:45, 6:45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9:30 A. M., 6:45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

Sunday Lines leave at 9:30 A. M., 6:45 P. M., and 12 night.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 9 A. M., 1, 2:15, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11:30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 7 A. M., 2:15 and 6:30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 7 and 9 A. M., 1, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M. for Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

The 7 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Lines leave from Walnut street wharf.

July 6, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.

COMMENCING MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 11:45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11:45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6:45 and 8:10 A. M., 2:00, 4:00, and 7:15 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7:15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6:45 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 9:00 A. M., Express; 2:35 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

On Sundays, leave Philadelphia for West Grove and intermediate stations at 8:00 A. M.; returning, left West Grove at 3:55 P. M.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.

NEW ROUTE

BETWEEN NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA VIA LONG BRANCH.

An ACCOMMODATION TRAIF in the morning and

AN EXPRESS TRAIN

in the Afternooon from each end of the route.

THE EXPRESS TRAIN

will be furnished with

SPLENDID PALACE CARS.

NO CHANGE OF CARS

BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND SANDY HOOK.

ASK FOR TICKETS VIA PEMBERTON AND LONG BRANCH.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, July 4, 1870, trains will run as follows:—

LEAVE NEW YORK,

from Pier No. 28 NORTH River, foot of Murray street, at 6:45 A. M. Accommodation and 4:30 P. M. Express.

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA,

from foot of WALNUT Street, at 7:00 A. M. Accommodation and 3:30 P. M. Express.

The NARRAGANSETTT STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S Magnificent Steamers "Plymouth Rock" and "Jesse Hoyt" have been fitted up expressly for this business, the former with *unequalled accommodations*, and will make the connection between New York and Sandy Hook.

Passengers by this route can be served with BREAKFAST or DINNER on the EUROPEAN PLAN *in a style unsurpassed by any Hotel in America.*

Fare between Philadelphia and New York..... $3·00
" " " " Long Branch... 2·50

For particulars as to connections for TOM'S RIVER, RED BANK, and all way stations, see the "Traveller's" and "Appleton's Guides."

6 27 C. L. KIMBALL, Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will run as follows:—

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA, from depot of P., W. & B. R. R. Company, corner Broad street and Washington avenue—

For PORT DEPOSIT at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

For OXFORD, at 7 A. M., 4:30 P. M. and 7 P. M.

For CHADD'S FORD AND CHESTER CREEK R. R. at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., leaving Oxford at 6:05 A. M., and leaving Port Deposit at 9:25 A. M., connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with WILMINGTON & READING R. R. 4 2

RAILROAD LINES.

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA SHORE.

THROUGH IN 1¾ HOURS.

FIVE TRAINS DAILY TO ATLANTIC CITY.

On and after SATURDAY, July 2, 1870, trains will leave VINE STREET FERRY as follows:—

Special Excursion (when engaged)	6:15 A. M.
Mail	8:00 A. M.
Freight (with passenger car)	9:45 A. M.
Express (through in 1¾ hours)	3:30 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	4:15 P. M.

Returning leave Atlantic—

Special Excurrion	5:35 P. M.
Mail	4:35 P. M.
Freight (with passenger car)	11:50 A. M.
Express (through in 1¾ hours)	7:24 A. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	6:06 A. M.

An extra Express Train (through in 1¾ hours) will leave Vine Street Ferry every Saturday, at 2 P. M.

Returning, leave Atlantic City, Monday, 9:40 A. M.

LOCAL TRAINS LEAVE—

For Haddonfield, 10:15 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6 P. M.

For Atco and intermediate stations, 10:15 A. M and 6 P. M.

Returning, leave—

Haddonfield at 7:15 A. M., 1 P. M., and 3 P. M

Atco, at 6:22 A. M. and 12:15, noon.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Vine Street Ferry at	8:00 A. M.
" Atlantic City at	4:35 P. M.

The Union Transfer Company, No. 828 Chesnut street (Continental Hotel), and No. 116 Market street, will call for baggage and check to destination.

Additional ticket offices have been located at No. 828 Chesnut street and No. 116 Market street for the sale of through tickets only.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the Company will not be responsible for an amount exceeding one

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE LEASE.

Meeting of the Stockholders of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad—The Provisions of the Modified Lease Adopted.

At 11 o'clock this morning a meeting of the stockholders of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company was held at the office of the company, No. 230 Walnut street, for the purpose of acting upon the acceptance of the proposed modification in the lease which is now held by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company on the line and works of the Erie.

Hon. Daniel M. Fox, Mayor of Philadelphia, presided, and George P. Little, Esq., was selected Secretary.

Mr. Little read the call of the meeting, and followed that with the old lease, explaining the proposed modifications in the order in which they occurred.

Edwin F. Gay, Esq., President of the Philadelphia and Erie, made a further explanation, prefacing his remarks with the statement that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, under the existing lease, only allowed the Pennsylvania and Erie stockholders 30 per cent., whereas under the proposed lease the Pennsylvania runs the road at cost and pays the interest of the bonds, and then pays the surplus fund over to the stockholders.

Edmund Smith, Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, offered the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the stockholders of the company do hereby approve of the modified lease and contract with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company this day presented for their consideration, and do ratify and confirm the same, and instruct the Board of Managers to take all needful measures to carry the same into effect, and that the same shall be deemed and taken to be in full force and effect on and after the 1st day of January, 1870.

A short discussion then ensued between Messrs. D'Invilliers and Smith, during which the latter stated that the road could be better managed with the Pennsylvania Railroad as a stockholder than as lessee.

The Mayor then appointed Messrs. George Griscom and C. J. Shain as tellers to take the vote of the stockholders.

Prior to these gentlemen entering upon that duty, Horace F. Clark and Augustus F. Schell, representing the Cleveland, Plainsville and Ashtabula Railroad Company, entered, on behalf of that company, a protest against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company recording its vote on this measure, as it was a party to be benefited by the measure if adopted.

Mr. Smith then proposed to vote the stock of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, when, on motion of Messrs. Schell and Clark, the following protest was directed to be entered:—

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, the owners of the stock standing in the name of the Cleveland, Plainsville, and Ashtabula Railroad Company, object and protest to the reception of the vote of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company as owners of stock of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company, on the ground that the proposed modification of the lease of 1862 is in their favor, and that they ought not to be permitted by their own vote to discharge themselves from their liabilities and obligations contained in the lease of 1862.

The vote was taken, and Mr. Smith, in voting the stock of the sinking fund of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, was met with a similar protest from Messrs. Clark and Schell. That vote was also accepted.

Mr. Clark, President of the Cleveland, Plainsville and Ashtabula Railroad Company, offered to vote 5000 shares held by that company, but the Chair ruled that by an act of Assembly that company could not cast more than 1667 shares. Mr. Clark insisted upon his right to vote the 5000 shares, but under the ruling of the Chair cast only 1667 shares.

There were 65,885 votes cast at the value of $100 per share, of which 63,168 were in favor of the modification, as published in THE TELEGRAPH several days since, and 2717 against. Of those in favor, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and its sinking fund cast 39,818 shares and the city of Philadelphia 22,500.

The tellers submitted this as their report and the meeting adjourned.

THE CENSUS-TAKERS.—The Deputy Marshals appointed for the purpose of taking the census of Philadelphia are still busily engaged in the task assigned them, and the probabilities are that the work of a majority of them will not be concluded before the latter part of August. One or two districts have been finished, but no information will be given until all the returns are in. It is impossible to give any results beyond the fact that the city shows a very large increase in people as well as in manufacturing industry, and would show much better in the latter respect if it were possible to get at the truth, since the manufacturers refuse or omit to give the real statistics of their business, as usual. Their obstinacy on this point is so great that it is feared it will be necessary to put the law down on some of them and compel them to tell the truth. This ought to be done in some conspicuous cases in order to make an example of them, as appeals of all other kinds have been repeatedly tried in vain. No complete returns have as yet been received from any of the counties in the Eastern district of Pennsylvania, and, indeed, the returns of the city are ahead of those from the country.

RECEPTION OF THE FIFTH MARYLAND.—At a meeting of the committee having in charge the reception of the 5th Maryland Regiment, held at noon to-day, the following programme for Friday was settled upon:—The line will form on Twelfth street, right resting on Arch, facing west, on Friday morning, the 22d inst., at 8½ o'clock, and will move punctually over the following route:—Out Arch street to Broad, to Walnut, to Nineteenth, to Chesnut, to Fourth, to Market, and down Market to the West Jersey Railroad Ferry. The column will be reviewed in front of the La Pierre House by Major-General Charles M. Prevost, commanding the 1st Division, and his staff. It will afterwards be reviewed by his Honor Daniel M. Fox, Mayor of the city, at the Mayor's office, Fifth and Chesnut streets.

A number of officers of regiments which do not intend to participate in the parade have reported to Colonel Grey their desire to participate in the reception. All officers who have not yet reported are requested to do so on Friday morning, in uniform, to Colonel Gray, at his headquarters, on Twelfth street, above Arch, previous to the formation of the column. Company A, of the 4th Regiment, will appear in the escort in their "champion uniform," Colonel Sellers and the field, staff, and line officers of his regiment, to accompany them.

THE HEAT.—The "hot spell" continues almost unabated, and the Coroner is kept busy attending to the numerous fatal cases of sunstroke. This morning the following were reported:—

John Storey, residing at Twenty-ninth and Fletcher streets, died at the Ridge Avenue Passenger Railway depot.

About one o'clock yesterday afternoon Bernard Kelley fell at Twenty-second and Sansom streets. He was removed to his home, Twenty-sixth and Naudain streets.

About half-past three o'clock Thomas Fitzsimmons fell in Locust street, above Eleventh. Lieutenant Flaherty took him to a store near by, where he died about nine o'clock.

James Foster, whilst returning from work about half-past six o'clock, fell at Eighteenth and Christian streets. He was taken to the First District Station House, and thence to his home, Twenty-first and Kater streets.

A SNEAK THIEF.—James Shields recently stole a silver fire horn from the house of the Reliance Engine Company. Not satisfied with this, he, about 2 o'clock this morning, stole a lot of mantel ornaments from the residence No. 6 Ashland street. The lady of the house was dozing on the step at the time, and hearing James passing over her supposed it was her husband, but recollecting that he was up stairs in bed she arose and asked James what he wanted. James replied that if she did not keep quiet he would break her neck. He then took the ornaments and left. Subsequently Lieutenant Smith captured him at Eleventh and Carpenter streets, and Alderman Bonsall sent him to Hotel de Moyamensing.

PENSION FRAUD.—Before United States Commissioner Phillips this morning was arraigned one Mary B. Conway on the charge of having procured, through a pension agent, $600 from the Government by means of perjury and forged vouchers. Mary it appears engaged the agent to procure the pension, which when secured he charged $300 for services. Mary then sent a complaint to Washington, and a special officer was detailed to look after the matter. This official on examination found that Mary was not entitled to the pension money as she had remarried. She was held to answer at court.

DAMAGING.—About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon a pair of horses attached to a chaise owned by John Develin, and driven by his son, took flight at a locomotive at Twenty-third and Spring Garden streets, and started off at a gallop. At Hamilton street young Develin was thrown from his seat and slightly injured. After proceeding some distance the animals were captured by Officer McGehan. The carriage was somewhat damaged.

CAGED.—William R. Gentner, a sneak-thief, charged with being concerned in two or three robberies, of late, was yesterday arrested by Officer Haggerty, of the Twelfth district, at Apple street and Girard avenue. He will have a hearing to-day at the Central Station, before his Honor Judge Wilson Kerr.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—About 4 o'clock this morning Theodore G. Goss, aged forty-five years, residing at No. 736 West street, a driver employed by the Knickerbocker Ice Company, fell from his wagon at Tenth and Lombard streets, and the wheels passing over his head, caused instant death.

WHISKY.

A $100,000 Seizure.

Some months ago the State Inspector seized a lot of whisky, the property of David Giltinan, No. 145 Deck street, on the grounds that it had not the State brand upon it. The matter was, through the counsel of Mr. Giltinan, taken into District Court No. 2, where a verdict was gained in favor of Mr. Giltinan, and the State Inspector made to fully recompense Mr. Giltinan for the liquor seized, pay costs, etc. The grounds upon which the case was so decided was that the Inspector did not inspect the liquor, but rented out his stencils at so much a month, according to the amount of business done, and allowed the merchant to stamp or leave unstamped the packages.

Nothing further was heard of the matter until yesterday, when Inspectors Overbeck and Kucass seized $100,000 worth of liquor, not belonging to him but stored in his warehouse, the grounds being want of State stamps. As Mr. Giltinan had allowed the officers of the law every facility to stamp the liquor, and as he had pledged his word that no liquor would be allowed to pass out unstamped that legally ought to be stamped, he naturally felt somewhat indignant. When the officers named called to leave the legal notices yesterday he accepted them and then ordered the officials off his premises. Words followed, but finally they left. The next proceeding was the arrest of Mr. Giltinan and two of his employes, named Michael Matthews and Daniel O'Connor, on the charge of assault and battery and interference with State officers in the discharge of their duties.

The case was heard before Recorder Givin yesterday, when it was stated that Mr. Giltinan had assaulted the officers with a club or bung-driver. A further hearing this morning resulted in the withdrawal of the first charge and the holding of Mr. Giltinan in $1000 and the others in $800 bail each to answer.

Mr. Giltinan looks upon the matter as a piece of malicious persecution, and intends taking the matter to court. The whisky seized belongs to various parties, and this morning it was ascertained that a portion of it was made in Buffalo, N. Y., and therefore not liable to a Pennsylvania State stamp.

ARM LACERATED.—About 8 o'clock this morning John Myers, a workman employed in Gillespie & Taylor's sugar refinery, St. John and Buttonwood streets, had one of his arms caught in some machinery and badly lacerated. He was taken to the Hospital.

THE END.—Thomas Schell, the carpenter who fell from the roof of the new Commercial Exchange building yesterday, died from the effect of his injuries this morning at the Pennsylvania Hospital. Deceased leaves a wife and family.

AN OVERDOSE.—A Mrs. McHale, residing on Laboratory Hill, near the Falls of Schuylkill, died about 3 o'clock this morning from an overdose of laudanum.

A REAL ROMANCE.

Two Brothers About to be Reunited After Twenty Years' Separation—One an Editor, the Other Red Cloud's Interpreter.

This is a romantic story, whose plot might have been laid in the days of the crusades, of knight errantry and of chivalry, when young men, inspired by martial ardor and longing to distinguish themselves by martial deeds, left home and friends and often were never heard of more. But it is not an ancient story. The plot is laid in more modern and more matter-of-fact days. The scene is laid in France, where a family circle is broken up for the first time by the departure of one of the sons, who was allured by the dazzling stories that floated over the ocean, and left his home and friends and sunny France to seek fortune and fame in this Western world. This was twenty years ago. The name of the adventurous youth was Charles Gueroit.

Three years after he left home, a younger brother, named Theophile, also followed the setting sun, and landed on the shores of America. He sought everywhere after his lost brother, but twenty years of a nomadic life brought no tidings of him. After many vicissitudes, Theophile came to this city, where he now resides, and where he edits the French paper published here.

In Chicago the second scene is laid. One morning a few weeks ago, Theophile, like the rest of the reading world, saw in this paper an account of the arrival in Chicago of Red Cloud and his cotemporary savages, who were on their way from Washington to their homes in the wilderness. The arrival of the famous warrior was of no special interest to him, and he would have passed the paragraph by but that the name of the interpreter accompanying the party was that of his brother Charles. The thought struck him that it might indeed be his brother.

He went to the Tremont House and asked to see him, but was disappointed in finding that Charles had gone before the Indians to the West. He then saw Red Cloud, and that gentlemanly and discriminating savage was struck with his resemblance to the interpreter, and several of the party expressed surprise at the wonderful likeness. He came away confident that he was on his brother's trail at last.

The final scene will be laid somewhere out on the prairies in an Indian camp, where the brothers will probably meet in a few days. To-day Theophile starts for the West, going to Red Cloud's dominions, where Charles is stationed.

The supposition is that the interpreter made his way from Mexico to the Indian country, and then, surrounded by savages, became enamored of their wild mode of existence, and took up his abode among them, forgetting the home and friends of his youth. Truly, life is varied and full of vicissitudes.—*Chicago Tribune, July 16.*

N. Y. MONEY MARKET YESTERDAY.

From the N. Y. Herald.

"Wall street in the earlier hours of business to-day, and in fact up to the close of banking hours, settled into a steadiness and dulness which were in strong contrast to the busy scenes of the previous day. After three o'clock, however, and in the subsequent hour or two, the markets became suddenly active and took on animation enough to last many days in ordinary times.

"The speculative movements of the day again hinged upon the war news from Europe. In the forenoon the gold market was heavy in the absence of sensational telegrams from the other side, and especially as considerable realization took place on the part of those who were under the impression that there was still a chance for peace, as no blood had been yet shed on either side. Towards noon it was reported that the specie shipments to-morrow would exceed five millions, while a bogus newspaper extra was circulated through the street announcing that the United States Minister at the court of one of the hostile countries had been insulted—a circumstance highly calculated to complicate the complications of the present complicated situation. Gold in consequence ran up to 122. From this point it receded to 121¾, and fluctuated between the two points until late in the afternoon, when the rumor spread that the Bank of France had suspended, and that England was likely to be drawn into the war. Cable telegrams at the same time reported a fresh panic on the London Stock Exchange and United States bonds at 80, the lowest point of the crisis. The effect on the gold market was another excited scene, in which the price ran up to 123¾. At this point, however, the foreign bankers attempted to realize, and the sale of only a few hundred thousand dollars broke the price to 122 within fifteen minutes. The market closed feverish at a reaction to 122½.

"The money market was more active, and borrowers after one o'clock paid seven per cent. on stocks. Before that hour the rate had been six per cent. on miscellaneous collaterals and five on Governments. The advance in rates is due in a great measure to the speculations at the Gold Exchange and to the temptation which induces lenders to employ their funds in carrying gold at the high rates paid for loans upon that collateral. Commercial is as yet unchanged, but buyers are not so numerous. Rates range from six to seven and a half per cent. for prime double name acceptances.

"The dealings in foreign exchange were confined to sterling bills, which the leading bankers advanced to full specie shipping rates—viz., 110¾ for 60 days and 110¾ for sight. A few of the bankers were willing to draw francs, but rates were extravagant and nominal.

"Late in the day it was announced that the specie shipment to-morrow by the English steamer would be less than four millions."

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand.
FARR & BROTHER, Makers,
3 25 wfm4 No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

CROQUET IN GREAT VARIETY.
Rock Maple Croquet only $3·50.
Four quires of Paper and four packs of Envelopes, stamped, in a neat double box, only $1 00; by mail, $1·15.
One quire of Paper and one pack of Envelopes, stamped, only 30 cents. J. LINERD,
Stationer and Card Engraver,
6 29wsm 9mSp No. 921 SPRING GARDEN Street.

CROQUET.
CROQUET, full size set, $3·56; 16 different kinds, wholesale and retail.
Just received, a new assortment of FRENCH PAPERS AND ENVELOPES.
INITIALS and MONOGRAMS stamped in colors, free of charge.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
No. 913 ARCH Street.

THIRD EDITION

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

The Real Trouble of France.

German Meeting in Boston.

Baron Gerolt in New York.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

The Real Trouble with France.

BERLIN, July 20.—It is said that the failure of the intrigue by the Empress Eugenie to marry her niece, the Duchess of Alba, to Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern, is the real source of the present trouble between France and Prussia. The father of the Duchess is now in Madrid, deeply in debt and generally despised.

All the Germans in the service of France have been ordered to return forthwith.

The Prussian Government has announced that merchantmen even of the enemy will not be interfered with on the high seas, unless for causes which would expose neutrals to seizure.

A Spy Arrested.

General Wiedell, Adjutant-General of Hanover, has been arrested at Weimar as a spy.

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Richmond Election.

RICHMOND, July 20.—Judge Guigon this morning decided that the violation of the Election law in one ward of the city vitiated the late municipal election in this city, and another one must be held.

The North Carolina Troubles.

A telegram from Danville, Va., says a large number of citizens of Caswell county, N. C., have fled to that place for safety from Colonel Kirk and the North Carolina troops.

An aged citizen named Bowie had been badly beaten by Kirk's men, and was brought on a litter with the flying refugees this evening. Kirk was still arresting prominent citizens.

Fatal Result of a Shooting Case.

RICHMOND, July 20.—B. F. Lindsay, shot for the seduction of his wife's sister, by Captain W. F. Hayward, her father, at Chester, yesterday, died this morning.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Naval Orders.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Lieutenant A. J. Leary has been detached from signal duty at Washington and placed on waiting orders. Chief Engineer William G. Rutherford has been detached from the Pensacola Navy Yard and granted three months leave.

Presidential Appointment.

Addison H. Vanders was to-day appointed Secretary of Montana, vice Wiley S. Scribner, suspended.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

German Sympathy for Prussia.

BOSTON, July 20.—The Germans of this city have taken the preliminary steps for holding a mass meeting in Fanueil Hall to express sympathy with the Fatherland and to raise funds for the relief of persons wounded in defending German honor.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Prussian Minister.

NEW YORK, July 20.—Baron Gerolt, the Prussian Minister, is here. He refuses to receive visitors.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—2 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York House the following:—

N. Y. Cent. & Hud R		Pacific Mail Steam...	40¾
Con. Stock.....	93½	Western Union Tele	34½
do. scrip.....	88¾	Toledo & Wabash R.	49¾
N. Y. & Erie Rail....	22¾	Mil. & St. Paul R.com	60
Ph. and Rea. R.....	25	Mil. & St. Paul R.pref.	76½
Mich. South. & N.I.R.	92½	Adams Express ex-d.	65½
Cle. and Pitt. R.....106		Wells, Fargo & Co....	14¾
Chi. and N. W. com..	82	United States.....	44
Chi. and N. W. pref..	84¾	Gold.....	122
Chi. and R. I. R.....	110¾	Market unsettled.	
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	93¾		

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, July 20.—Cotton declining; uplands, 20c.; Orleans, 20½c.; sales 300 bales. Flour firmer; sales 16,000 bbls. Wheat firm; sales of 78,000 bushels No. 1 at $1·60; No. 2 at $1·45@1·50; and white Michigan at $1 80. Corn advanced 2c.; sales 65,000 bushels mixed Western at $1 02@1·10; yellow at $1·12@1·15. Oats firm; sales 31,000 bushels State at 70@73c.; Western at 63@65½c. Beef firm; new mess, $12@16; extra mess, $16@19. Pork firm; new mess, $31; prime $23@24·50. Lard firm; steam, 17@17½c.; kettle, 17½@17½c. Whisky quiet and nominal.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

A Hair Dye Difficulty.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Paxson.

This morning Judge Paxson heard an argument for an injunction in the case of Charles A. Gillis, trading as R. P. Hall & Co., vs. Reuben P. Hall and Kendall F. Worcester, trading as R. P. Hall & Co. The complaint sets forth that the plaintiff and the defendant Hall were in June, 1865, partners in the business of making and selling a hair tonic, the plaintiff's interest being five-eighths; on the 15th day of that month Hall, for the consideration of $30,000, sold to plaintiff all his interest in the business, and since then the plaintiff has embarked a large capital in the business and has operated at home and abroad under the trade name of R. P. Hall & Co., having the exclusive right to said name. For some time past the defendants have been engaged secretely in the preparation of a trade-mark, which is a *fac simile* of the plaintiff's, and have shipped a number of cases of this dye away under said imitation, much to the injury of plaintiff,s exclusive right, wherefore he prays an injunction to restrain them.

The answer of the defendants averred that a stipulation in the sale was that, after plaintiff had made $100,000 from the manufacture and sale of the stuff, Hall's right should revert to him, and he be at liberty to resume the business; that plaintiff has realized such sum, and therefore is entitled to no equitable relief.

The matter was held under advisement. Samuel Wagner, Jr., and F. Carroll Brewster, Esqs., for plaintiff; Amos Briggs, Esq., for defendants.

Whisky.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ludlow.

A special list of about forty cases is before this court to-day, for the benefit of tavern-keepers who have not taken out a license. A number of them owned up and were fined different sums, costing them much more than originally paying for the license would have done.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$3000 Leh 6s gold Lls 2days.... 89		200 sh Read R.....47·56	
$100 City 6s, New..101½		100 do....b10. 47¾	
60 sh Penna R.... 57¾		300 do.....ls. 47¼	
40 sh O C & A R... 45¾		100 do...b10. 47¼	
50 sh Cam & Am R.		500 do...ls.2d. 47¾	
d bill..116		100 do.....860.47·44	
50 do.....116		300 do.....2d. 47¾	
11 do...d bill.116		400 do.....ls. 47¾	
4 sh Leh Val..... 57½		100 do...s5wn. 47¾	
100 sh Leh N St.b60 33¾		100 do.....47·56	
200 do.....s5. 33¾		100 do.....c. 47¾	
100 do.Monday 33¾		100 do.....b60. 47¾	
200 sh Read R..b60. 48¾		200 do.....47·25	
100 do.....2d.47·81		200 do.....ls. 47¾	
100 do...s10wn. 47¾		100 do.....2d. 47¾	
100 do..s60wn. 47¾		100 do.....s5. 47¾	
100 do.....2d. 47¾		100 do...rg&in.47·56	
		100 do...s5wn.47·56	

SECOND BOARD.

$9200 C & A m 6s,'89 95¾		100 sh Read R..... 47¾	
$600 City 6s, N.ls.101¾		100 do..s60wn. 47¾	
$6600 do ls.101¾		200 sh Leh N...s30. 33	
$200 do.....101¾		200 do.....b30. 33¼	
$500 do.....101¾		6 sh Leh Val.s5wn 57½	
10 sh Penna R....57¾			

FOURTH EDITION

IMPORTANT WAR NEWS!

Prussia's Ultimatum.

Dethronement of the Bonapartes.

A Great Financial Panic.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

French Army and Diplomatic Appointments.

PARIS, July 20.—The *Journal Officiel* of this morning contains a decree nominating General Edmund Leboeuf, lately Minister of War, as major-general; Viscount de Jean, Minister of War *ad interim*, and Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne Ambassador to Vienna. It is understood that the French consuls in the Germanic Confederation have received their passports.

No Reporters with the French Army.

No newspaper correspondents, French or foreign, will be allowed to accompany the French army.

Prussia's Ultimatum.

LONDON, July 20.—Germany makes the dethronement of the Bonapartes its ultimatum.

Great Financial Panic in England.

LONDON, July 20.—The Liverpool markets yesterday were utterly prostrated. Nothing was ever known like the commercial depression. Many men worth £100,000 a day or two ago are bankrupt to-day. Business in yarns and fabrics at Manchester is also completely paralyzed.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, July 20—11·30 A. M.—Consols 89¾ for money and account. American securities flat and nominal; United States 5-20s of 1862, 80; of 1865, old, 80; of 1867, 79¾; 10-40s, 79. Railways flat; Erie, 15; Illinois Central, 103; Atlantic and Great Western, 20.

PARIS, July 20.—The Bourse opened declining; Rentes, 65f.40c.

LIVERPOOL, July 20—11·30 A. M.—Cotton firmer, but not higher. Uplands, 9¾d.; Orleans, 9¾d. Sales of to-day estimated at 8000 bales.

ANTWERP, July 20.—Petroleum opened quiet.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

The Angel Murder Case.

PROVIDENCE, July 20.—After two days examination, the widow, three children, and the man servant of the late William P. Angel, of whose murder they have been accused, have been discharged, the complainant withdrawing. The testimony elicited did not implicate the accused parties in the least degree.

FROM DELAWARE.

The Reported Arrowsmith Disaster.

NEW CASTLE, July 20.—There is no truth in the reported disaster to the Arrowsmith. She left New Castle on her way to Philadelphia in due season, and will probably arrive in that city on time.

FROM NEW YORK.

Noah Davis Sworn In.

NEW YORK, July 20.—Noah Davis was sworn in to-day as District Attorney.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, July 20.—Cotton dull and firm, and stock very scarce; middlings held at 19@19¼c. Flour active and advanced 50c.; Howard street superfine, $6@6·75; do. extra, $7@8; do. family, $8@9·50; City Mills superfine, $6·25@7·25; do. extra, $7·50@8·50; do. family, $8@10·50; Western superfine, $6@6·75; do. extra, $6·75@7·50; do. family, $7·50@8·00. Wheat higher and receipts light; sales new red at $1·50@1·75; white, $1·55@1·80; Pennsylvania, $1·55@1·65; Western, $1·50@1·60. Corn quiet; white, $1·20; yellow, $1·15. Oats 58@64c. for new and old. Mess Pork firm at $31. Bacon firm and active; rib sides, 17½@17¾c.; clear do., 18@18¾c.; shoulders, 15½c.; hams, 25@26c. Lard firmer at 17c. Whisky in good demand at $1·02@1·03.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.
FINE DRESS, IMPROVED SHOULDER-SEAM
PATTERN SHIRTS,
MADE BY R. EAYRE,
ONLY, [5 4 wfm4mSp
58 N. SIXTH St., below Arch.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN, AT THE OUTbreak of the War, by proclamation, called for forty-two thousand volunteers to suppress the Rebellion, and the War Department promised that each soldier should have a bounty of $100, when discharged.
THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES HAS DECIDED THAT THIS PROMISED BOUNTY MUST NOW BE PAID. We are prepared to obtain it for every soldier who enlisted before July 22, 1861, for three years, and was subsequently honorably discharged, whether he served for a short or long time.
It is desirable to have the soldier's discharge, but the bounty can be obtained, where the discharge is lost or cannot be had. No collection, no charge.
Call upon or write to the General Col Agency, R. S. LEAGUE & CO., No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia.

PENSIONS, PENSIONS.—ALL WOUNDED or disabled SOLDIERS, also the widows, children under sixteen, or dependent mothers and fathers of those who died in the service, or since discharge, of disease contracted in the service, who have not yet claimed a pension, should apply at once to ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO., General Claim Office, No. 135 S. SEVENTH street. To secure back pension, claims must be made within five years from date of discharge or date of death. Long-standing or rejected claims promptly settled.

A BILL HAS PASSED ONE BRANCH OF Congress, giving $100 to the widow, children, or parents of all soldiers who died in the service, where the soldier enlisted for one year or less. For further information apply to No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street. This will give $100 to the heirs of all soldiers who died in service, belonging to any nine months' regiments or three months' regiments. Applications are received daily by
R. S. LEAGUE & CO.

IMPORTANT TO PARENTS.—MOTHERS and fathers whose sons were lost in the war, or who died after discharge of disease contracted in the service, are entitled to PENSIONS, if in any way dependent upon their sons for support. We recommend all who think they are entitled to call on ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO., No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street, who will procure for them a Pension, or give any information, free of charge, relative to Back Pay, Bounty, Prize Money, etc.

IMPORTANT TO PERSONS GOING TO EUROPE.—Passports issued by the State Department of the United States Government are the only ones recognized now by the Ministers and Consuls of the United States, and can be obtained in twenty-four hours, on an application made in person or by letter to the Official Passport Bureau. R. S. LEAGUE & CO., No. 135 South SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia.

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THE settlement of official accounts of the officers of the late Army, and procure certificates of non-indebtedness, and collect arrears of pay, etc. References to hundreds of prominent officers. For information call upon or write to ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO., General Collection Agency, No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street.

PRIZE MONEY AMOUNTING TO $5,349,-562 37, still remains uncalled for in the Treasury of the United States, arising from captures made during the late Rebellion. For information and advice, given cheerfully, free of any charge, apply at once, either in person or by letter, to the General Collection Agency, ROBERT S. LEAGUE & Co., No. 135 South SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia.

CLAIMS AGAINST THE MEXICAN GOVernment promptly prepared for adjustment and settlement, by the Commission now in session. All applications must be filed before June 1, 1870. Apply either in person or by letter to ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO., No. 135 South SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia.

BOUNTY, BOUNTY, BOUNTY.—SOLDIERS enlisted for three years, between May 3 and July 22, 1861, discharged before serving two years, and received no bounty, are now entitled to $100. Apply to ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO., General Claim Office, No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street.

WHERE CHARGES OF DESERTION OR absence without leave are made against Soldiers, Sailors, or Marines without just cause, through error the role can be corrected by calling upon ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO., No. 135 South SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Alaska Seal Fisheries—Opening of Bids.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Secretary Boutwell to-day at noon opened the bids in his office for the exclusive privilege of catching fur seal on the islands of St. George and St. Paul, in Alaska, for twenty years from May 1, 1870. The following are the bids:—

S. E. Morgan & Co., of Morristown, Pa., $75,000 per annum; J. W. Raymond, of San Francisco, $96,000 per annum; J. Adams & Son, Philadelphia, $105,500 per annum; Louis Goldston, of San Francisco, for Finchel & Co., American-Russian Commercial Co., and Taylor & Beadle, all of San Francisco, $55,000 per annum for the rental and 62½ cents beyond the sum fixed by law for the skins, and 55 cents per gallon for all the oil obtained from their carcasses, the total of which, estimating that 100,000 seals would be killed every year, and two gallons of oil obtained from each carcass, would amount to $237,500 per annum. C. M. Lockwood, of Oregon, at $127,000 per annum; John Barnet, of Washington, $156,000 per annum; J. Clinton Hastings, of San Francisco, $163,000; John H. Bradford, of New York city, $76,550; Alaska Commercial Company, $65,000; Talbot F. Fowler, of Washington, $77,000; Zellman K. Hannigan, of Terre Haute, Ind., $73,000; John M. Davidson, of Washington, D. C., $87,000; Thomas W. Sweney, of Philadelphia, $111,000, and Lewis C. Welton, of New York, $96,000.

The decision will be made at a future day. The following memorandum in reference to bids for the exclusive right to take for seals upon the islands of St. Paul and St. George was read before the persons present at the opening of the bids at noon to-day:—

First. The successful bidder will be required to deposit security within three days to the amount of $50,000 in lawful money or bonds of the United States for the due execution of a contract agreeably to "An act to prevent the extermination of fur-bearing animals in Alaska," approved July 1, 1870.

Second. It being apparent from the language employed in the act aforesaid that it was the intention of Congress to give a preference to the Alaska Commercial Co. in awarding the contract, I think it proper to state, before the bids are opened, that the contract will be awarded to said company if their proposal shall be not more than ten per cent. below that of the highest bidder.

Third. No bid will be accepted unless made by a responsible party acquainted with the business or skilled in kindred pursuits to such an extent as to render it probable that the contract will be so executed as to secure the results contemplated by the laws.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF A SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER OF WOOD FOR REVENUE MARINE SERVICE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 1, 1870.

Separate Sealed Proposals will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock FRIDAY, July 29, 1870, for building one side-wheel steamer, of wood, of 269 tons (O. M.), for the revenue marine service for the Pacific coast, to be delivered at the port of San Francisco.

Measurements for tonnage to be according to the old Custom House rule, taking the length on load line from forward part of stem to after part of sternpost, breadth of beam moulded, and depth from under part of deck to top of ceiling.

General specifications for the above vessel will be furnished bidders on application at Custom House at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and San Francisco.

A guaranteed speed of twelve knots on a trial course of a mile, and eleven knots for six consecutive hours, will be required.

Favorable consideration will be given to bids in accordance with the rate of speed guaranteed in excess of the rate above stipulated.

The work will be carried on under the personal supervision of an agent the Treasury Department, and all facilities must be afforded him for inspecting the material and workmanship. Such parts of either as are not in accordance with the drawings and specifications will be rejected, and must be made good by the contractor.

No bid will be considered for this vessel except from parties regularly engaged in ship-building.

The Department reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Each bid must be accompanied by a written guarantee signed by the bidder and competent surety (certified to be such by some officer known to the Department), in the sum of twenty thousand dollars ($20,000), that in the event of the acceptance of such bid the necessary contract will be entered into within ten days after notice is given by the Department that the bid has been accepted.

The bid should state the sum for which such vessel will be completed and delivered as aforesaid.

Seven months from the time of signing the contract will be allowed for the completion of the vessel.

A copy of the plans and specifications must be enclosed with the bid as evidence as to the object of the proposal.

All proposals must be signed, sealed, and endorsed "Proposals for Revenue Steamer," and enclosed in an envelope addressed to Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

Any bidder may be present and witness the opening of the bids.

Bidders will be required to furnish with their bids a general plan and elevation showing the internal arrangement, with a view to obtain the best disposition of the several parts.

Parties whose bids are accepted will be required to furnish acceptable models with detailed specifications before closing contracts.

The vessel must be built according to American Lloyd's specifications for A No. 1 wooden vessels for nine years. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
6 7 2aw16t Secretary of the Treasury

THERE ARE MANY SOLDIERS AND Sailors, their orphans and widows, and their heirs, who have good claims for arrears of pay, bounty, prize money, commutation of travel or commutation of rations, which ought to be paid them.
In many such cases applications have been made, but remain unsettled for want of proof or from neglect, and frequently from incompetency of the agent who filed the claim. We will give advice to our comrades when written to for it or called upon, free of any charge, gladly.
ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO.,
Attorneys for the Collection of Claims,
No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia.

SOLDIERS, OR THEIR HEIRS, WHO WERE actually discharged for wounds, or injuries, or ruptures, and who are denied bounty because their discharges read "Surgeon's Certificate of Disability," can have a remuster so as to show them discharged for wounds, etc., and get their $200 bounty, on applying in person or by letter to R. S. LEAGUE & CO., No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia.

SOLDIERS WHO HAVE LOST THEIR DISCharges are entitled to bounty, and it can be procured for them in all cases in which they would have been entitled if the discharge had not been lost, on an application made at once to R. S. LEAGUE & CO., at No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, either in person or by letter.

TO SOLDIERS AND SAILORS AND THEIR HEIRS.—Advice and information given free. If you have any kind of claim against the Government of the United States, write to or call at once upon R. S. LEAGUE & CO., the General Collection Agency, No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street.

MEDICAL.

The Era of Revolutions.

If the jog-trot slaves of precedent and routine who flourished a century ago could now revisit the scenes of their former labors, how completely they would be taken aback by the wholesome innovations which modern skill, knowledge, and enterprise have made upon their musty precepts and purblind practice! In medicine, especially, we have got entirely out of the old worn-out grooves, and taken a new and more philosophical road to health.

The German School of Medical Chemistry is perhaps the most progressive and successful. It has repudiated the stereotyped potions of the past, and substituted in their stead a new class of alteratives and restoratives capable, it would seem,